

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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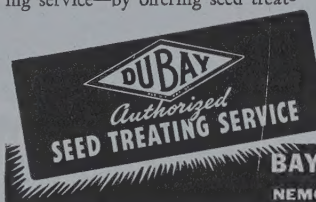
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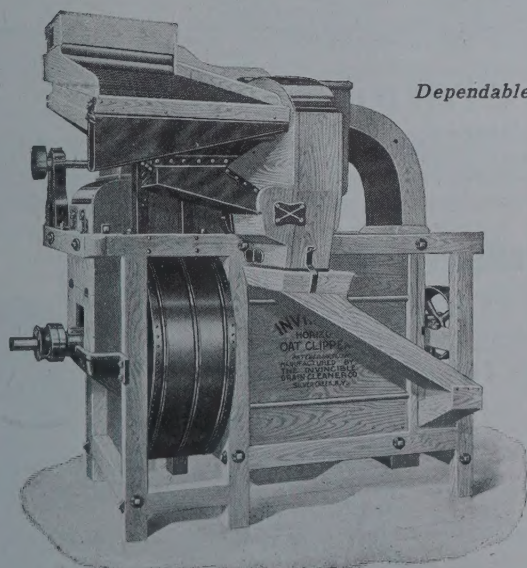


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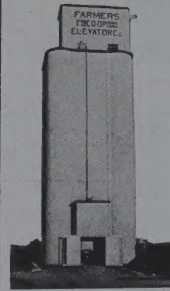
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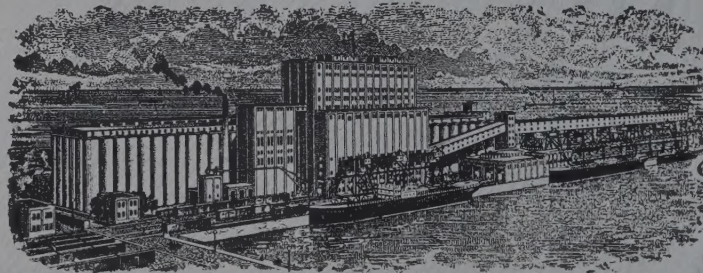
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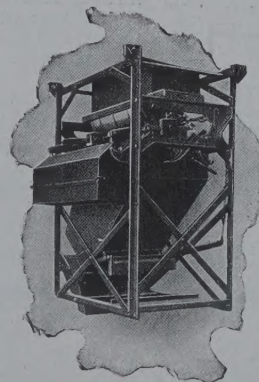
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TRUCKING SERVICE

WE ARE now in a position to make truck deliveries to millers and grain dealers in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. Elmo Meiners, Meiners Grain & Coal, Anchor, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

MINNESOTA—Feed Mill for Sale—Established business. Fully equipped with 90 H.P. Diesel Engine. Large hammer mill and corn crusher, ton Strong-Scott mixer, Oat huller, elevators, scales, etc. Ill Health reason for selling. Best farming and dairying county. Write for full description. W. H. Wilken, Fairmont, Minnesota.

Daily

MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

SCALES—truck, warehouse & hopper scales. Recording beams. New and used. Lowest prices. Repairs and parts all makes. Prompt service. Bonded Scale Co., Dept. GFJ, Columbus, Ohio.

SCALES—NEW AND REBUILT

We have steel fabricated for several 20 and 30 ton FAIRBANKS scales. Recommend immediate purchase of scale and steel if you want a scale in 1942. Rebuilt 20 ton Howe 22x9 with T. R. Beam. Putnam Scale Co., Bx. 455, Danville, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

- A—Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20" Robinson Att. Mill; belt drive. Flory Bros., Lancaster, Pa. R. D. 1.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 88B9, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 88B10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 88B11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

I OFFER FOR SALE

3 Williams Hammer Mills, large size,
1 Gruendler Hammer Mill,
Reels of all kinds,
2 Peerless Batch Mixers,
1 Horizontal S. Howes feed mixer, 3x3x12; 8" and 6" screw conveyor and galvanized boxes for sale.
F. W. Mann, P. O. Box 67, East St. Louis, Ill.

MILLS—MOTORS—ENGINES

22" and 24" Bauer motor driven attrition mills.
24" Bauer belted type. Monitor corn cracker.
50 HP. Fairbanks Morse oil engine, all in good condition, priced to sell. Hundreds of REBUILT—GUARANTEED electric motors, all makes, types and sizes at money saving prices. Write us on your requirements. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

OAT HULLERS FOR SALE

Factory Rebuilt, Guaranteed 1st Class Condition
6—Roscoe-Ajax Oat Hullers, \$500.00 each.
6—Ideal Oat Hullers, \$300.00 each.
4—Roscamp New Champion Oat Huller—Brand new, \$1080 each.
Terms to responsible firms—Subject to prior sale. Prices: F.O.B. Our Shipping Point.
2—Kewanee Air Lifts—Complete.
J. C. Kintz Cedar Rapids, Iowa

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Subject to prior sale

NEW—2 No. 1 Type W Swing Hammer Feed Grinders, belt-drive, or motor-drive—capacity; screenings 400 to 600 lbs. per hour; shelled corn 1000 lbs. per hour.
USED—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan, 25 to 30-HP.
USED—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.
USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.
USED—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.
USED—SCHUTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.
USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.
USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.
USED—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.
USED—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.
USED—GRUENDLER 2-S-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.
USED—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.
USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with 50-HP. motor.
USED—PAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.
USED—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.
USED—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.
ONE—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slip ring motor with starter.
State fully your requirements.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915-17 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

WE HAVE 200 ft. 1 1/4" transmission rope for sale. Price reasonable. Farmers' Grain & Bean Ass'n, 2002 Delgany St., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—2 Compartment Brown-Duvel tester, complete with electric heater. Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Co., Morton, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 88B12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL machinery for sale; N. & M. in first class condition, including 110 hp motor. Located in Oregon. Address 88D1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE: 2 direct connecting 100 HP. Jay Bee Clement Special Grinders, bargain for quick sale; one 2S16 Gruendler; one Miracle Ace Super direct connected to 60 HP.; one double head 30" Robinson attrition mill direct connected to 40 HP. motors. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE**IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT**

Feed Mixer
Richardson Scale
Big Chief Hammer Mill
Elevator Head & Boot Pulleys
Corn Cutter and Grader
Motors and Shafting

W. W. Pearson

Reynolds, Ind.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—A Richardson Automatic Scale. Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Co., New Effington, South Dakota.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain, from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.60, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

Copyright by Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago

32 lbs. per bushel OATS

No.	Str.	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000	16000	17000	18000	19000	20000	21000	22000	23000	24000	25000	26000	27000	28000	29000	30000	31000	32000	33000	34000	35000	36000	37000	38000	39000	40000	41000	42000	43000	44000	45000	46000	47000	48000	49000	50000	51000	52000	53000	54000	55000	56000	57000	58000	59000	60000	61000	62000	63000	64000	65000	66000	67000	68000	69000	70000	71000	72000	73000	74000	75000	76000	77000	78000	79000	80000	81000	82000	83000	84000	85000	86000	87000	88000	89000	90000	91000	92000	93000	94000	95000	96000	97000	98000	99000	100000	101000	102000	103000	104000	105000	106000	107000	108000	109000	110000	111000	112000	113000	114000	115000	116000	117000	118000	119000	120000	121000	122000	123000	124000	125000	126000	127000	128000	129000	130000	131000	132000	133000	134000	135000	136000	137000	138000	139000	140000	141000	142000	143000	144000	145000	146000	147000	148000	149000	150000	151000	152000	153000	154000	155000	156000	157000	158000	159000	160000	161000	162000	163000	164000	165000	166000	167000	168000	169000	170000	171000	172000	173000	174000	175000	176000	177000	178000	179000	180000	181000	182000	183000	184000	185000	186000	187000	188000	189000	190000	191000	192000	193000	194000	195000	196000	197000	198000	199000	200000	201000	202000	203000	204000	205000	206000	207000	208000	209000	210000	211000	212000	213000	214000	215000	216000	217000	218000	219000	220000	221000	222000	223000	224000	225000	226000	227000	228000	229000	230000	231000	232000	233000	234000	235000	236000	237000	238000	239000	240000	241000	242000	243000	244000	245000	246000	247000	248000	249000	250000	251000	252000	253000	254000	255000	256000	257000	258000	259000	260000	261000	262000	263000	264000	265000	266000	267000	268000	269000	270000	271000	272000	273000	274000	275000	276000	277000	278000	279000	280000	281000	282000	283000	284000	285000	286000	287000	288000	289000	290000	291000	292000	293000	294000	295000	296000	297000	298000	299000	300000	301000	302000	303000	304000	305000	306000	307000	308000	309000	310000	311000	312000	313000	314000	315000	316000	317000	318000	319000	320000	321000	322000	323000	324000	325000	326000	327000	328000	329000	330000	331000	332000	333000	334000	335000	336000	337000	338000	339000	340000	341000	342000	343000	344000	345000	346000	347000	348000	349000	350000	351000	352000	353000	354000	355000	356000	357000	358000	359000	360000	361000	362000	363000	364000	365000	366000	367000	368000	369000	370000	371000	372000	373000	374000	375000	376000	377000	378000	379000	380000	381000	382000	383000	384000	385000	386000	387000	388000	389000	390000	391000	392000	393000	394000	395000	396000	397000	398000	399000	400000	401000	402000	403000	404000	405000	406000	407000	408000	409000	410000	411000	412000	413000	414000	415000	416000	417000	418000	419000	420000	421000	422000	423000	424000	425000	426000	427000	428000	429000	430000	431000	432000	433000	434000	435000	436000	437000	438000	439000	440000	441000	442000	443000	444000	445000	446000	447000	448000	449000	450000	451000	452000	453000	454000	455000	456000	457000	458000	459000	460000	461000	462000	463000	464000	465000	466000	467000	468000	469000	470000	471000	472000	473000	474000	475000	476000	477000	478000	479000	480000	481000	482000	483000	484000	485000	486000	487000	488000	489000	490000	491000	492000	493000	494000	495000	496000	497000	498000	499000	500000	501000	502000	503000	504000	505000	506000	507000	508000	509000	510000	511000	512000	513000	514000	515000	516000	517000	518000	519000	520000	521000	522000	523000	524000	525000	526000	527000	528000	529000	530000	531000	532000	533000	534000	535000	536000	537000	538000	539000	540000	541000	542000	543000	544000	545000	546000	547000	548000	549000	550000	551000	552000	553000	554000	555000	556000	557000	558000	559000	560000	561000	562000	563000	564000	565000	566000	567000	568000	569000	570000	571000	572000	573000	574000	575000	576000	577000	578000	579000	580000	581000	582000	583000	584000	585000	586000	587000	588000	589000	590000	591000	592000	593000	594000	595000	596000	597000	598000	599000	600000	601000	602000	603000	604000	605000	606000	607000	608000	609000	610000	611000	612000	613000	614000	615000	616000	617000	618000	619000	620000	621000	622000	623000	624000	625000	626000	627000	628000	629000	630000	631000	632000	633000	634000	635000	636000	637000	638000	639000	640000	641000	642000	643000	644000	645000	646000	647000	648000	649000	650000	651000	652000	653000	654000	655000	656000	657000	658000	659000	660000	661000	662000	663000	664000	665000	666000	667000	668000	669000	670000	671000	672000	673000	674000	675000	676000	677000	678000	679000	680000	681000	682000	683000	684000	685000	686000	687000	688000	689000	690000	691000	692000	693000	694000	695000	696000	697000	698000	699000	700000	701000	702000	703000	704000	705000	706000	707000	708000	709000	710000	711000	712000	713000	714000	715000	716000	717000	718000	719000	720000	721000	722000	723000	724000	725000	726000	727000	728000	729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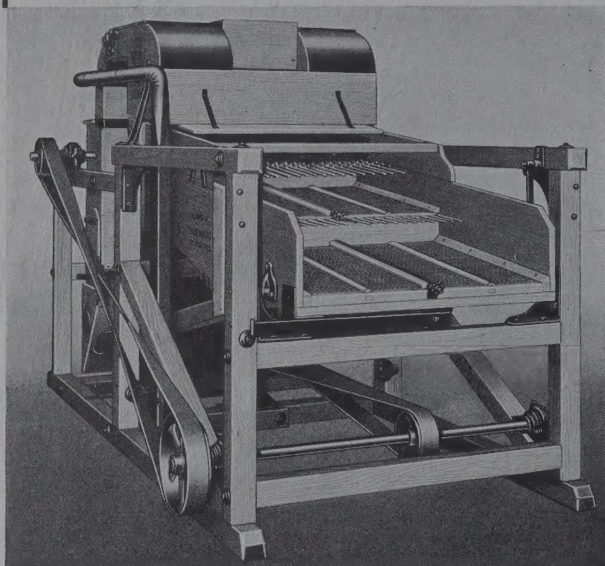
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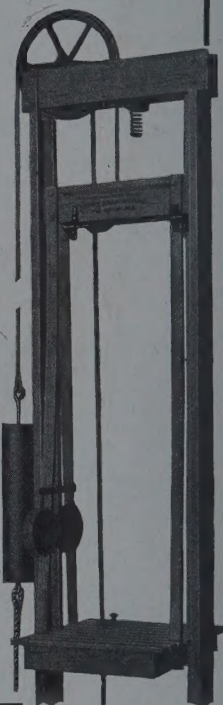
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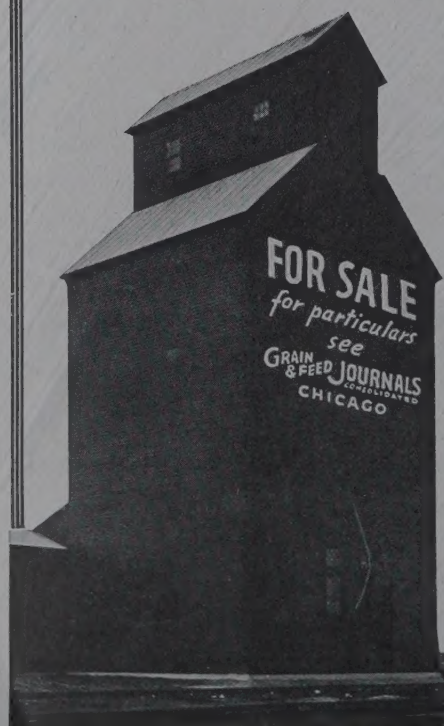
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Grain & Feed Journals

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327 S. La Salle Street

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
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327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 25, 1942

MAKING America over while we are at war is too much like swapping horses in midstream.

INSECTS in farm grain bins are only waiting for warm weather to make the destruction wrought by the Japs seem as nothing.

HI OVERBIDDER'S New Year resolution to avoid overbidding central markets for grain during 1942 would help him to get expenses if he would stick to it.

THE DISAPPOINTMENTS from storing last year's soybeans has netted so many growers and buyers a most substantial loss all will dry this year's crop before storing.

EXCESSIVE PRESSURE in the air pressure tank of a Kansas elevator caused it to blow up recently and fortunately no one was injured. Testing the safety valve of these tanks occasionally would save the tanks and prevent some unnecessary injuries to elevator operators and customers.

THE OUTCOME of the suit by an Ohio seedsman to force a bureaucrat to issue a license to him will be awaited with interest by other merchants ridden by 2x4 dictators.

FARM STORAGE of grain has given much encouragement to humanity's fifth column enemy—rats, and elevator operators are naturally joining in a campaign for extermination.

WHY the necessarily big discounts on brown soybeans is well explained by a speaker at the Illinois convention, giving the reasons that prevent a processor from handling them except at a loss.

STATE authority has nearly been wiped out by the Supreme Court decisions holding that intrastate activities may be regulated by the federal government when the intrastate business comes into competition with interstate regulated business.

IF THE Department of Agriculture succeeds in again inducing the wheat growers of the land to agree to its acreage allotment plan the demand for choice, plump seed of high germination and good fertilizer will be unusually strong in all spring wheat territory.

AS ONE speaker said at the Illinois convention soybeans cannot be handled for the 2 cents per bushel that some elevator operators are satisfied with. To stay in business and render all the services demanded by farmers the grain buyer needs a wider margin.

THE SCARCITY of farm labor is sure to increase all this year, so the corn growers will install more machine corn pickers and haul more husks and stalks to the elevator than ever. The elevator without modern machinery will experience more difficulty in cleaning new corn than ever.

THE URGENT DEMAND for livestock of all kinds including poultry, milk and eggs, is greatly increasing the demand for feed stuffs and encouraging feed grinders and mixers to a careful study of the feeder's problems, and the supplying of feeds that are sure to give maximum results.

WHITE CORN is becoming such a scarce article in the central markets that it commands a most attractive premium every day. Last Thursday in the Chicago market No. 4 White sold at 94½ cents while No. 4 Yellow sold at 78 to 81. Recent statistics show that the December receipts of white corn in the central markets constituted only 8 per cent of the grain receipts while the seven year average of white corn of these markets amounted to 13 per cent. If the white corn growers do not soon return to growing of white corn they will experience real difficulty in obtaining seed for planting.

OWNERS OF OLD GRAIN which has long been in storage owe it to themselves to inspect each bin carefully and thoroly in the hope of discovering the presence of weevil and other grain infesting insects, as well as grain heating from their presence or because of the presence of excessive moisture.

BOX CARS are designed primarily for use in transporting freight; they were never intended to be used as warehouses for freight. The prompter each grain dealer is in unloading inbound cars and in loading outbound shipments the more quickly will they help all shippers to get cars needed. Avoid delays and help to keep the cars rolling.

EVERY ONE interested in the operation of a country elevator owes it to himself and every one identified with his business to inspect carefully all running machinery and turn off the electric current before leaving at night. Many mysterious fires have been prevented by such inspections and more will be if operators increase their vigilance.

GRAIN WAREHOUSEMEN of the Pacific Northwest who handle most of the grain in bags and experiencing unusual difficulty in obtaining either new bags or second hand bags, are attracting thieves who are using the stolen bags for their own grain or else selling them to others. If all bag owners would stencil their name and address on each bag it would discourage some of the thieves and might catch a few.

SO MANY MEN have been taken into the army or navy and into defense industries where high wages prevail that elevator operators throughout the grain surplus states are experiencing difficulty in obtaining experienced men to help in the operation of their plants. Extra vigilance is needed in the training of green helpers if serious accidents and fires are to be prevented, and compensation insurance as well as fire insurance will afford more of a relief from worry than usual. However, careful training of new helpers may afford considerable relief as well as increase the efficiency of the helpers.

MERCHANTS BUYING from and selling to farmers are confronted with new responsibility. Many farmers are called upon for the first time to fill out an income tax statement and grain elevator operators of Indiana are being catechised regarding their sales and purchases from many of their farm patrons during the year 1941. Some dealers have spent so much time digging up essential information for their farm patrons that they are on the verge of providing all with purchase and sale memorandum books in which they propose to enter each transaction for each customer of a book and thereby avoid making extensive search of old accounts each year.

RAILROADS will need help from the shipping public and the War Production Board to handle the heavier traffic diverted from highway trucks and coast-wise shipping. Besides handling cars in and out without delay, the shippers can help by timing their shipments when railroads are not so busy; and the W. P. B. can aid by making materials available to the railroads to increase their equipment.

OUR WAR effort will require the imposition of restrictions on patrons of the elevator and feed dealer. These restrictions will come from the government and dealers will be expected to pass them on to their patrons. The acceptance and enforcement of rules will be more palatable if all the dealers in the county join in printing an identical notice to the public. Such uniformity is specially desirable in the rules for handling new and used bags.

SELLING round lots of 5,000 bus. of grain is a common practice that may have to be discontinued in compliance with Service Order No. 68 of the Interstate Commerce Commission under which a shipper wasting space by loading a large car with only enough grain to fill the size of car ordered will be penalized by having to pay freight on the basis of the large car furnished by the railroad company. Hitherto the 5,000-bu. sale could be filled by ordering small cars. Now the shipper must wait until he gets a car of the size ordered, or fill the larger car.

TO WIN this war the great mass of the people who have for several years been taught to lean on the government for support must learn the opposite, that the people must practice self-denial to have more to give to the war effort. In World War I, 60 per cent of the \$31,000,000,000 devoted to war by the United States was met by reducing the level of civilian consumption. In the present war hardly anything has been done in this direction so far. In this emergency why not scuttle the many alphabetical agencies of the government, and turn the saving into war munitions?

YEGGMEN have been taking advantage of the desire of elevator operators to spend their nights at home, and recently were rewarded by getting \$200 in cash and \$400 in checks from one Iowa elevator office and \$225 in cash and a number of checks from a Nebraska elevator office. So many country towns are now without convenient banking facilities it is but natural more cash will be held in elevator offices, but the safe-crackers have also discovered that the isolated elevator office is generally a quiet yet profitable visiting place, so it behooves operators to leave less cash in their safes, and refrain from inviting midnight marauders.

MANY wheat growers who were stung by the 49 cent penalty on the last crop are now campaigning against the proposed new wheat acreage allotment, so the bureaucrats will experience some difficulty in inducing two-thirds of the growers to vote "yes!" on May 2.

CONSOLIDATION of various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture will aid our war effort only to the extent that duplication of work is eliminated, non-essential activity discontinued, and the labor of remaining workers is coordinated for maximum accomplishment at the earliest date.

AMONG the several bureaus now consolidated within the newly created Agricultural Marketing Administration are those having to do with boosting prices by making non-recourse loans; but the Administrator has telegraphed the packing companies "We feel continued large quantities (of pork products) should be offered at prices slightly below last week's levels; and we do not want to cut our acceptance precipitously without notice, but feel compelled to adopt that or other methods unless prices stay under last week's levels." A howl would go up from the farm bloc if a ceiling were to be set on pork products; and the three steps of releasing 100,000,000 bus. feed wheat, 130,000,000 bus. old corn to farmers and the refusal to sell to grain merchants for storage seem now to have been adopted as an indirect method of keeping down the prices.

Charge Accounts Dissipating Retailers' Capital

Ever since the country elevator men began to engage in the retailing of feed and other farm supplies many of them have complained most bitterly of their inability to collect slow accounts from their farm patrons. Having long paid cash to the farmer for his grain the retailer of farm supplies naturally expects him to pay cash for supplies but the easy going farmers do not recognize the elevator man's necessity of turning over his capital frequently or else borrowing heavily at the bank.

Just complaining about the farmers' neglect to pay cash gets the retailer nowhere. If he will adopt the practice in vogue at many country grain stations he will notify all debtors the first of the second month following purchase that he is required to pay for cash for the operating capital which he borrows from the bank and must insist on the debtors paying 6% on all accounts receivable.

The bank cannot afford to lend its operating capital without charging interest, neither can the grain merchant, and the sooner retailers insist on being paid interest on past due accounts the easier it will be for them to reduce their liabilities at the bank.

All Working for Better Crops

Fortunate indeed are the grain growers of every state blessed with an energetic and progressive grain improvement association. The experiment stations have long conducted careful experiments with different varieties of grain and made reports to farmers that were most impressive yet the results did not seem to impress the farmers.

Conducting test plots near to each elevator with carefully selected varieties and samples of every variety in common use by the farmers of the neighborhood has won the closest attention of many farmers long thought to have lost all interest in increasing their production but the test plots have given them such convincing proof of the folly of continuing to plant seed that had long since been mixed with many other varieties and lost all claim to value and has stirred up more interest with the grain growers than libraries of the best literature obtainable.

Ocular demonstration of the superiority of newly developed pure varieties has stimulated deeper interest in better agriculture than any campaign previously promoted. Wherever competitive test plots have been advertised and given careful cultivation farmers have watched their growth with eager eyes and proved their conviction to the choice of more careful selection of superior varieties of seed.

Many country elevator men are now conducting experiments for their farm patrons and also making germination tests of seed of the most desirable variety, and naturally all wheat growers who expect to have their acreage limited by the Department of Agriculture's acreage allotment plan are exhibiting more intensive interest in seed than ever and all are striving to get seed which gives a large percentage of strong, healthy sprouts.

The discriminating growers turn up their nose at the weaklings. While this campaign for better seed of choice varieties is being conducted elevator operators are keeping in mind that with better seed and a more liberal use of fertilizer the greater will be the crops harvested on any limited acreage and in spite of the weather.

THE MOST popular move the Washington administration could make at this time would be an instruction to the C.C.C. to pay the farmers and independent elevators the storage charges long overdue that have accrued under the elevator agreement. It is really a hardship on some companies to be kept out of their storage earnings. Perhaps the accounting methods of the Commodity Credit Corporation need revision or simplification. The elevator operators gave up their bins for C.C.C.'s grain, so need the income.

Farm-Stored Grain Full of Bugs

Quoting the Oct. 22, 1941, *Cargill Crop Bulletin*, "America's Food for Defense is rapidly turning into Food for Bugs." Recent events are proving this to be an actuality rather than a prediction. Receipts at mid-west and southern markets are showing increasingly high amounts of weevil infestation and damaged wheat. Farmers opening bins have found damaged wheat and myriads of insects in the stored reserves of America's food.

Insect control is a relatively simple matter in well designed and operated terminal elevators, altho extremely difficult in most country elevators and on the farm. The experience of the last year or two is striking confirmation of the contention of the grain trade that it is far better to store the nation's surpluses in terminal elevators than in any other form of storage. The problem is not only national but international in scope. Only several days ago cables from Australia asked for control measures for insects in farm and terminally stored grain. Weevil damage has been noted in the newly harvested Argentine crop.—*Cargill Crop Bulletin*.

Rye Market a Good Speculation

Antics of the rye futures market have recently required an enlargement of the Chicago rye pit to afford more room for the bulls and bears to cavort.

The ideal situation for speculation in a commodity is when no one knows what it is worth. That is true of rye today.

In the long run rye sells for a higher price than corn. It can be made into bread. Also, over a long period of time, rye must sell lower than wheat.

There we have the limits. Rye is entitled to sell between 87 cents, the price of May corn, and \$1.30, the price of May wheat.

When the government diverted the distilling capacity of the country from rye whisky to corn for ethyl, the argument that corn was a buy and rye a sale was taken up by traders, and two heavyweights on the Chicago Board thru brokers and by themselves directly sold rye futures and bought corn. The effect was to drive the price of rye some two or three cents under corn for the May deliveries.

Statistics illustrate the uncertainty surrounding rye prices. In 1922 the United States produced 100,986,000 bus. rye, in 1934 only 17,070,000 bus., in 1941, 45,191,000 bus.

Rye normally is exported; but several years ago we imported shiploads from Poland, last summer and fall from Canada, and in January from Argentina.

This season began with a supply of 67,000,000 bus. to which imports added 10,000,000 bus. One authority estimates consumption annually at 9,000,000 for bread, 9,000,000 for whisky, 10,000,000 for seed and 15,000,000 for feed, a total of 43,000,000 bus. Thus there will be a large carryover at the end of the season.

In March, 1918, rye reached the highest price in 70 years, at \$2.95 per bushel, and in November, 1932, sold down to 30 cents on the Chicago Board. Even at that it was 8 cents higher than corn at 22 cents. In 1918 the price was \$1.10 higher than the top on corn.

The present bull market in rye derives its inspiration from the corn market. Nothing in the rye situation warrants it. Corn for May delivery worked up to 91½, and rye had to follow suit, to 92½, to preserve the legitimate relationship; and quite likely Leon Henderson in setting ceilings will consider this.

Leading rye in speculative interest, the open interest in corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade increased from 19,947,000 bus. June 21, 1941, to 65,726,000 bus. on Feb. 14, 1942, while the open interest in rye futures increased from 12,186,000 bus. to 27,257,000 bus. Most of the increase in open interest has occurred since Pearl Harbor. Dec. 6 the open interest in rye futures was only 15,301,000 bus., but is now the largest in recent years.

Oral Instructions to Cover Short Sales

The suit by Helen C. Gould of Tacoma, Wash., against Dean Witter & Co. at Seattle to recover damages for failure to execute an order to buy in short wheat points to the advisability of having written instructions.

Aug. 24, 1939, Mrs. Gould telephoned John Brazier, customer's man, so she testifies, that she was dissatisfied and wanted to get rid of the whole short account. He told her, he admitted, that it was not necessary for her to take a loss. In court he insisted that she gave him no order to cover the shorts, but told him to take the profits on the long position.

Dean Witter & Co. gave Mrs. Gould a check May 23, 1940, to close out balance due on a securities account, which check was cashed; but she and her attorneys definitely stated they did not consent to a release of the pending action.

A jury in the Superior Court of King County gave judgment for defendants, but the Supreme Court of Washington on Oct. 3, 1941, reversed this and ordered a new trial, because the lower court gave an instruction to the jury to decide a question on which the jury had no substantial evidence. The lower court said the jury could believe Mrs. Gould's testimony but disregard it on the ground her instructions could have been misunderstood by Brazier. There was no misunderstanding.—117 *Pac. Rep. (2d)* 210.

Payments on Unsatisfactory Machine Recovered

The San Francisco Milling Co., a producer and distributor of poultry and animal feeds, by a contract dated Mar. 2, 1931, bought a pellet mill thru the Universal Sales Co., a subsidiary, from the California Press Mfg. Co.

The Universal Sales Co. agreed to pay \$2,000 for the machine, \$500 on delivery and \$1,500 in installments, and it was agreed that if the machine did not operate properly the Sales Co. would be under no obligation to pay for it.

The Press Mfg. Co. agreed to pay the Sales Co. 20 per cent of the sales price of machines for its aid in negotiating sales of machines to others. The Sales Co. was to have 20 per cent interest in patents and patents on improvements made thereafter.

The Sales Co. operated the machine until December, 1931. It never did operate with sufficient capacity to satisfy plaintiff. In operation the meal, after being mixed and heated, is fed to a die plate, thru the holes of which the material is extruded in solid form by pressure.

The materials fed to and pressed thru the perforated die plate by means of a worm laid horizontally and inclosed in casing. The main difficulty was that the material tended to solidify into a hard cake and would not pass properly or uniformly thru the holes of the die, and the machine frequently clogged and had to be taken apart and cleaned numerous times daily.

In July, 1932, the Sales Co. notified the Press Co. of its rejection of the machine and demanded the return of two installments, totaling \$1,000 which had been paid on account.

Defendant refused and on Sept. 14, 1932, this suit was brought, alleging defendant had manufactured and sold eight presses under the name California Pellet Mill, that such presses were merely improvements on the pellet mill sold to plaintiff. Plaintiff demanded 20 per cent of their selling price.

The pellet mill press, later sold, had a roller mechanism instead of a screw auger. The roller stood vertically. The mash is fed by gravity and forced into the die plate by rotary action of the roller without actual contact with the face of the die.

The plaintiff never did possess the new machine. If the machine has performed satisfac-

torily or as improved in continued use by plaintiff then the purchaser would be entitled to the 20 per cent on sales, the Supreme Court of California held, stating that "On the other hand, the purchaser exercised its right of rejection and thus terminated all the rights and obligations under the contract."

The court gave judgment for \$1,000 with interest from July 27, 1932, the amount paid for the rejected machine, but denied the 20 per cent on sales of machines, thus reversing the Superior Court of San Francisco which had given judgment for the 20 per cent commission.—118 *Pac. Rep. (2d)* 291.

Annual Meeting of National Grain Trade Council

Centering its discussions mainly about the topic of how best to serve the Nation during the war, the National Grain Trade Council held its annual meeting in Chicago Feb. 11. F. Peavey Heffelfinger of Minneapolis was elected to his third term as Chairman of the Council, and Vice-chairman J. F. Leahy of Kansas City also was elected for the third time.

Members of the Board elected to the Executive Committee included P. R. O'Brien of Chicago, W. R. McCarthy of Duluth, Ward A. Brown of St. Louis, R. J. Barnes of Philadelphia, and J. L. Welsh of Omaha.

The North American Export Grain Ass'n was elected to membership, giving the Council a current membership of twenty-three grain exchanges and nationwide grain trade organizations. Seven other organizations had joined the Council in 1941.

"This is the widest representation the grain exchange and grain organization group has ever had," commented Chairman Heffelfinger. "While it is the largest organization of its kind we have had, it also is an organization that must assume more responsibility. War time demands every other interest must be subordinated to winning a military victory. We are fortunate in having built up an exchange organization which can work more closely than ever before with government agencies, and already we have had more calls upon our staff for service and information than ever before."

Public relations work was prominently discussed in the Council's annual meeting, and a special committee is being named to consider a program. In order that closer relations might be established with processors, the Council voted to allow the head of the public relations committee of the Millers National Federation to sit with the Board of the Council at all meetings of the Council.

The Council voted to make a number of changes in its Constitution and By-laws. These amendments are now being referred to Members with 30 days' notice of intention to pass the amendments at the next Board meeting if Directors favor them at that time.

Present Directors of the Council and the Member markets and organizations which they represent are: F. Peavey Heffelfinger and Walter H. Mills, for the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. J. F. Leahy and W. R. Scott for the Kansas City Board of Trade. P. R. O'Brien and Arthur F. Lindley for the Chicago Board of Trade. W. R. McCarthy for the Duluth Board of Trade. Ward A. Brown for the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. E. E. LaBude for the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange. J. L. Welsh for the Omaha Grain Exchange. George E. Booth for the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. Paul C. Rutherford for the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n. Charles B. Crofton for the New York Produce Exchange. Arthur F. Hopkins for the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. R. J. Barnes for the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. Chas. E. Weydman for the Buffalo Corn Exchange. H. H. Dewey for the Peoria Board of Trade. A. H. Hankerson for the San Francisco Grain Exchange. Thos. Kerr for the Portland (Ore.) Grain Exchange. Claud Nicholson for the Enid Board of Trade. E. Morgenstern for the Salina Board of Trade. J. C. Crouch for the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange. J. J. Fite for the Amarillo Grain Exchange. E. F. Bever for the Wichita Board of Trade. Robt. Graham for the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. R. J. Barnes for the North American Export Grain Ass'n.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Field Warehousing?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are planning some on a warehouse proposition for storing feeds, and would like to know if there are any warehouse bonding companies who license feed warehouses.—Seneca Grain Co., Hancock Savings & Loan Bldg., Findlay, O.

Ans.: Field warehousing and bonding is done by Wm. H. Banks, Inc., 209 South LaSalle St., Chicago; Douglas-Gaurdian Warehouse Corporation, 100 W. Monroe St., Chicago, and Lawrence Warehouse Co., 1 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Application of Wage-Hour Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: Six months of the year I do not employ any help; and during four or five months I employ over eight.

What do I have to do to be within the labor law?—Nebraska Dealer.

Ans.: Under the Fair Labor Standards Act the work done by the individual employee governs his coverage, not the character of the business, which may embrace exempt as well as non-exempt employees.

When only 7 are employed all are exempt because handling agricultural products from the immediate locality. If 8 are employed the law applies to all handling goods in interstate commerce.

Employing 8 persons, these men come under the law relating to overtime payments; but for 14 weeks are exempt as handling agricultural products seasonally.

During any one week in which the number of employees was 7 or less all are exempt for that one week.

Farmer (returning sack of moldy feed): "Boy, I want to see someone with a little authority."

Proprietor: "Well, I have about as little as anyone. What can I do for you?"

CCC Wheat Loans

The U. S. Dept. of Agri. has reported that through Jan. 31, 1942, CCC made 511,432 loans on 353,862,997 bus. of 1941 wheat in the amount of \$347,588,857. The wheat under loan includes 116,835,094 bus. stored on farms and 237,027,903 bus. stored in public warehouses. Loans to the same date last year had been made on 277,867,033 bus. Loans by States follow:

	Number of loans	Farm Storage (Bushels)	Warehouse Storage (Bushels)	Amount
Ark.	1	493		\$ 482.02
Calif.	202	370,192	521,941	771,257.97
Colo.	9,811	3,560,111	6,650,564	10,158,861.76
Del.	950		486,226	571,106.92
Idaho	6,171	2,714,966	6,481,425	7,684,865.58
Ill.	29,011	926,653	10,328,523	12,496,361.43
Ind.	17,894	759,530	5,855,267	7,502,591.05
Iowa	3,014	38,632	740,971	804,983.74
Kans.	103,066	19,730,497	54,731,159	77,198,594.02
Ky.	2,468		1,036,209	1,153,292.48
Md.	3,642	6,169	1,635,094	1,925,824.56
Mich.	3,360	370,303	405,183	781,369.45
Minn.	18,098	3,244,180	3,819,625	6,968,252.44
Mo.	20,961	189,808	5,344,382	5,674,288.64
Mont.	21,929	20,664,655	12,494,313	29,717,767.62
Nebr.	49,080	9,803,678	14,405,561	23,855,212.38
Nev.	3	3,933		2,077.90
N. M.	370	49,500	551,221	612,165.36
N. Y.	342	12,875	80,645	120,273.77
N. C.	51		8,456	9,753.34
N. D.	77,424	31,651,991	30,960,939	60,682,833.48
Ohio	16,361	753,718	5,499,881	7,162,720.20
Okla.	33,990	2,397,723	15,284,707	17,074,701.78
Ore.	4,462	2,900,266	11,859,127	13,761,815.22
Penn.	1,651	5,141	430,047	603,672.20
S. C.	1		1,786	2,178.92
S. D.	47,697	9,283,004	10,884,512	19,873,887.67
Tenn.	1,720		546,790	610,956.81
Tex.	22,701	1,486,164	15,695,967	16,764,032.45
Utah	836	1,186,856	369,394	1,239,333.91
Va.	1,227	16,192	353,593	432,330.36
Wash.	8,446	3,532,914	18,666,995	19,493,332.23
W. Va.	62		32,633	36,630.77
Wis.	3	288		173.27
Wyo.	1,427	1,168,155	854,274	1,950,819.88
Totals	511,432	116,835,094	237,027,903	\$347,588,857.28

Quality of 1941 Corn Above Average

The quality of the 1941 corn crop is above average and above that of the 1940 crop, if inspected receipts at representative markets, December through January, are representative of the entire crop, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Sixty-one per cent of the inspected receipts during December and January this season graded No. 3 or better. This compares with 51 per cent grading No. 3 or better for the same period last season, and 54 per cent for the 7-year period 1934-40.

The percentage of inspected receipts of the 1941 corn crop that fell into the higher grades increased further during the last half of January. Seventy-five per cent of the inspected receipts graded No. 3 or better during the last fifteen days in January, compared with 65 per cent in these grades during the first half of January and 49 per cent for the month of December. Only 18 per cent of the inspected receipts during the last half of January graded No. 4, 5 per cent No. 5, and 2 per cent Sample Grade against 27 per cent, 6 per cent, and 2 per cent, respectively, for the period January 1 to 15.

A further shift to Yellow corn is also indicated by December-January inspections. Ninety-two per cent of the inspections this season classed as Yellow compared with 86 per cent for the same months last season and 82 per cent for the 1934-40 average. The percentage classed as White dropped to 6 per cent and Mixed to 2 per cent compared with the average of 12 per cent White and 6 per cent Mixed inspected during the same two months of the preceding crop year.

Soybean Inspections Dropped in January

Inspections of market receipts of soybeans dropped sharply in January with a total of 4,869 cars, including truck receipts, the Department of Agriculture reports. December inspections were equivalent to 9,524 cars. The January inspections brought the season's total since Oct. 1 to 31,114 cars. January 1941 inspections were 2,931 cars.

The soybeans inspected during January graded slightly lower than the receipts inspected in December. Only 61 per cent of the receipts graded No. 3 or better in January, whereas 73 per cent fell in these grades in December. Twenty-four percent of the January inspections graded No. 4 and 15 per cent Sample Grade. Since the first of October nearly 18 per cent of the soybean receipts inspected have fallen in No. 4 and Sample Grade.

The inspections of soybeans in January included the equivalent of 44 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 55 cars.

Inspected receipts, January, 1942, in carlots. Cargo and truck receipts converted into carlots on basis of 1,500 bushels equal 1 carlot:

	No. 1	No. 2	Grade No. 3	No. 4	Sample
Yellow	26	533	2,294	1,155	709
Green	2		1		
Brown		1	2	4	1
Black	2	4	4	6	
Mixed		5	30	32	8
Total cars	30	593	2,331	1,197	718
Percentages	1	12	48	24	15

Total
Oct. 1, 1941...2,585 7,953 14,999 4,342 1,235

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 27, 28. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

Apr. 9, 10, 11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

April 28. American Corn Millers Federation, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 4, 5—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

May 11, 12. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Lora Locke Hotel, Dodge City, Kan.

May 13, 14. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 4, 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8, 9. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, O.

June 8, 9. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 12, 13. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

June 22, 23, 24. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y.

U. S. Food Deliveries for Britain

Agricultural commodities delivered to the British Government for Lend-Lease shipment totaled more than 3,311,000,000 pounds up to Jan. 1, 1942, the Department of Agriculture said Feb. 12.

Total cost of these commodities, delivered at shipping points since the operations started in April, 1941, was over \$367,000,000.

Over 660,000,000 pounds of food and other farm products were delivered for shipment during December, costing more than \$67,000,000.

Animal protein products have led the list in terms of dollar value since Great Britain turned to the United States as the main source of supplies formerly obtained from the Low Countries. Cumulative value of all dairy products and eggs totaled about \$114,000,000; meat, fish and fowl, over \$90,000,000; fruits, vegetables and nuts, more than \$39,000,000; lard, fats and oils, over \$26,000,000; grain and cereal products, about \$18,000,000; and miscellaneous foodstuffs, including numerous concentrates and vitamins, accounted for over \$2,200,000. Non-foodstuffs, such as cotton, tobacco, vegetable seeds and naval stores, totaled about \$77,000,000.

Washington News

Denying a story that the U. S. D. A. would trim its increased production of soybeans, spokesmen Feb. 17, said the W. P. B. would issue priorities for machinery for increased oil mill capacity.

The only course open to the War Production Board is to convert many plants now manufacturing peace-time goods to the production of munitions. There is no time to build new plants; there are not enough materials to go around; there is not enough man-power to duplicate our productive resources. Conversion is the only straight, fast road to victory.—Donald M. Nelson.

The C. C. C. will permit the redemption of all 2-year loans on 1938-39 corn at 61 cents per bushel from Feb. 23, to April 30, 1942, inclusive. These loans total approximately 130 million bushels and will mature on Aug. 1, 1942. This plan will permit borrowers to redeem corn at this time by payment of an amount approximately equal to the redemption value Aug. 1. No refund of unearned storage allowance will be required.

Grain Trade's Place in National Defense

By F. PEAVEY HEFFELFINGER, chairman National Grain Trade Council, before Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota.

The National Grain Trade Council is composed of 20 grain exchanges stretching from the New York Produce Exchange to the Portland Grain Exchange and from the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange north to the Duluth Board of Trade. In addition, there are three national grain dealers' organizations that hold memberships, namely, the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n, the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, which alone represents some 4,000 grain dealers scattered thruout the country; and the North American Export Grain Ass'n.

Membership in this Council then includes all grain exchanges and national grain dealers organizations, such as the three I have mentioned.

You may well ask "What are the purposes and objectives of the National Grain Trade Council?" They are very simple and I shall recite them:

(a) To promote better understanding among the grain trade, government agencies, and the public generally.

(b) To advocate and defend, consistent with public interest, the principles and merits of open and competitive markets for the distribution of agricultural commodities.

(c) To co-operate with other trade associations and organizations.

Many of you are very vitally concerned with its aims, successes or failures either directly as members of some one of the exchanges or indirectly through your commission man who looks after your interests in the terminal market and who, therefore, represents you in the ever changing picture which affects your business. Also, I might add that the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n includes some co-operative members and, as I mentioned before, that organization is represented on our Council. Again, many co-operative elevators are members of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, so you see you have a very definite stake in this organization.

Furthermore, we have worked closely with such national farm organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation, The Grange, the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives and state organizations such as your own wherever it seemed to be in the common interest of all concerned.

"WHY DO WE NEED an organization of this kind?" Well, if you men will stop and reflect I am sure you realize what the answer is. Since the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 the business of the grain dealer, either private or co-operative, country elevator or terminal warehousemen, has been subject to many changes. All handlers of grain should and do realize that this Act was written for the benefit of the farmer and not for the grain men, yet it is our job to fit into the picture under changing conditions and perform the essential and gigantic task of moving these important food stuffs from the producer to the consumer with all possible speed when necessary and at the least possible expense to the public.

PROGRESS SINCE 1919.—I started in the grain business in a country elevator at McNutt, Sask., in 1919. There were nothing but gas engines then. We cranked the wagon dump by hand. The railroad cars were smaller. We didn't have the modern Emerson Kicker. All of the grain came in by wagon. Whoever heard of a barley pearler in those days or the modern moisture tester? Proteins were more or less new. I have only mentioned some of the changing conditions that occurred in my relatively brief experience as a country elevator operator. Think of all the dozens of changes

and improvements since 1919, in the terminal elevators, in transportation, and all tending toward what? Efficiency of operation, thereby cutting down the cost of handling, which inevitably tends to increase the price the producer receives for his product.

Think too of the advantage to our government in dealing thru organizations rather than with thousands of individuals. For instance, take the Commodity Credit Corporation with whom we in the grain trade largely deal. How else could they determine the majority opinion relative to all of the complex phases of our business if not through organization such as yours?

IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH C.C.C.—And I want to say right here that I believe we have made much progress in our relations with Commodity Credit Corporation in the past year, and it is my opinion that this view is largely held in the trade as a whole and among the folks who represent their organizations on the National Grain Trade Council. Mr. J. B. Hutson, President of Commodity Credit Corporation, who has given it fine leadership, has repeatedly stated that it was not the intention of the Government to displace the grain trade in its various functions, and it is my belief that Mr. Cole, your Regional Director located here in Minneapolis, is attempting to carry out this policy.

Without going into detail, I can say without fear of correction that a number of abuses and misunderstandings have been ironed out in the past year. True, not all of them, but nothing is ever perfect. At least we are making headway.

One of the sore points not yet corrected or settled is the question of the use of the com-

mission man in handling surplus crops of wheat and corn taken over by Commodity Credit Corporation into terminal markets for storage. There has been some indication of a clearer understanding of the tremendously important service that a commission man performs for you people and others as your terminal market representative, and there has been some disposition on the part of Commodity Credit Corporation to use the commission man in the handling of these surplus crops into storage in the case of corn in Chicago and Kansas City recently.

If the cash grain commission man were to be put out of business, who would displace him; who would call on you and advise you in your operations; service you on prices and values; who would represent you in settlement of protein adjustments with the Government itself, and, in some cases, who would help to finance you?

Many persons are concerned about the effect of the loan program and the C.C.C. sales policy on the futures market. The futures market is important to you and to all grain men, and most of all to the farmer in registering values and providing a system of hedging, which, as you well know, allows you to do business on a narrow margin of profit. If the 85% loan program establishes more or less of a floor, and if C.C.C. sales policy establishes a ceiling at a figure very little above the loan, it will be difficult for the futures market to function.

At a conference with C.C.C. officials in Chicago November 10th and 11th, the National Grain Trade Council made the following statement:

"We find the opinion widely held in the Grain Trade that any wheat sales policy of C.C.C. should recognize the necessity of healthy and liquid futures markets and should see to the maintenance of a spread between the loan price and the C.C.C. sales price, which would make this possible."

Neither the millers nor the co-operative element who were represented at this meeting differed with this declaration of policy.

There are two particular phases of relationship of the country elevator operator to the Commodity Credit which are important to you men. First—the settlement on protein values under the uniform storage contract. Countless conferences have been held, and I am hopeful that this is well on the way to a satisfactory solution for both sides for this year, and certainly before we go into another crop.

Secondly—and, of course, very important is that Commodity Credit devise some means of paying charges promptly and when due.

From discussions with Messrs. Hutson, Cole and other officials, I am certain that they are tremendously concerned over the delays occasioned in paying our charges. I think you have every reason and right to press for a satisfactory solution on this important subject.

"Niacin" is the new name authorized by the government for the vitamin hitherto known is nicotinic acid.

USDA Corn and Wheat Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that Commodity Credit Corporation had made 66,451 loans for \$50,203,226 on 68,775,022 bus. of 1941 crop corn through Jan. 31, 1942. Loans made to date have averaged 73 cents per bushel. Loans by States follow:

State	No. Loans	Bushels	Amount
Illinois	11,818	15,917,663	\$11,909,477.20
Indiana	1,189	1,236,534	920,940.13
Iowa	26,959	28,962,899	21,118,897.54
Kansas	791	649,362	488,023.73
Kentucky	51	153,965	121,613.91
Maryland	4	2,545	2,138.05
Michigan	2	513	400.91
Minnesota	6,255	5,854,250	4,048,458.53
Missouri	1,851	1,381,435	1,076,940.46
Nebraska	13,601	11,407,358	8,222,479.44
N. C.	19	11,751	7,050.36
N. Dak.	65	87,857	45,554.33
Ohio	673	443,303	344,834.72
S. Dak.	3,168	2,661,914	1,893,523.53
Wisconsin	5	3,673	2,892.88
Totals	66,451	68,775,022	\$50,203,226.22



F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

A Real Hedge Is Not Speculative

Grain and Feed Journals: Section 37 of the Rules and Regulations of the Commodity Exchange Act requires brokers and wire houses dealing in futures to have their customers fill out cards giving essential information like Name, Address and Principal Occupation.

A part of the information requested is a statement telling whether the trades carried are hedges or speculative.

One branch office manager for a widely-known commission house, whose long experience and thoro familiarity with the purposes in the mind of the average country trader entitles him to recognition as an authority, says that 50% of the doctors, dentists, city farmers, dirt farmers, bakers, lawyers, and country grain dealers filling out these cards indicate their trades are hedges. The fact of the matter is, he says, that 90% of the accounts are speculative.

"If a man is holding 5,000 bus. of cash oats in his elevator, then enters an order to buy 5,000 bus. on a futures contract, his trade is no hedge. He has only doubled his risk. The trade is purely speculative. Yet many customers will insist on classing such a trade as a hedge."

What is needed is more thoro, and more general dissemination of information explaining the CEA's difference between speculation and a hedge. The story must needs be told again and again to make clear the important profit and loss difference between these two forms of future trades.

Speculation is simple enough, and is readily understood by most grain dealers. It consists of the purchase of a futures contract with the intent of making a future sale of the same contract at a profit due to a rise in the market; or the reverse, a sale of the future in hope that the market will go down and the sale may be bought back at a lower figure.

Such trade can be highly profitable—if the market goes in the anticipated direction and if the speculator does not over-stay the market. But the commodities markets are sensitive, erratic and contrary. As often as not, they do the direct opposite of what speculators expect. For this reason, sound grain merchandisers use the speculative market to hedge their purchases or sales of cash commodities, to insure their margin against a rise or decline in the price level while the grain is held in store or is moving in transit.

A hedge is not aimed at speculative profit. A hedge consists of first owning a quantity of a cash commodity, then selling a comparable quantity of the same commodity on the futures market. Then, if the market goes up, a loss will be suffered on the future contract that was sold, but an off-setting gain will be enjoyed on the final sale of the cash commodity. The effect is that the trader has insured his original margin in the cash commodity during the time he held it. He is out of pocket the commissions and taxes on his futures trade, but that is the premium on this form of price insurance.

The same principle is involved if a trader makes an advance sale of a cash commodity that he will deliver in the future. In such case he hedges his sale by purchase of an equal quantity in a futures contract.

A clear understanding of the difference between a hedge and a speculative trade will

enable grain dealers to use the futures markets effectively to protect their margins in the cash grain they buy and sell. As for the doctors and lawyers who do not deal in or own cash commodities, they kid no one but themselves when they call their speculative trades a "hedge." Yet they, too, are essential to a liquid market. Their speculative trades make real hedging trades possible.—Broker & Brother.

Farmers Not Hoarding Crops

Grain & Feed Journals: Farmers seem to be prosperous and are reducing their indebtedness. We haven't so far noticed any inclination on their part to speculate in land or even to hoard their grain crops. The writer remembers the last war it was very difficult to buy anything of a farmer. They held their crops over from one to two years and insisted on the grain dealers carrying their accounts for that length of time and Mr. Grain Dealer was just chump enough to do it. Our accounts receivable in our twenty country houses have been steadily declining for the last ten months in spite of higher priced commodities.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Ex-V.-Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Save the Volunteer Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: "If we let the farmers harvest this volunteer wheat it would ruin the A.A.A. program," said a spokesman for the Department of Agriculture.

That should raise anyone's temperature to at least 110°. They ration sugar and use large quantities to make alcohol when there is enough wheat on these volunteer acres to make a sizable quantity, and we know that the farmers would be willing to harvest this volunteer wheat and market it at a price where it could be used for the manufacture of alcohol at a cost equal to or below that manufactured from sugar and molasses.

It behooves each member of this Ass'n to write to his Congressmen and protest against this destruction. Also circularize your growers and inform them what is in store, and it is possible it might put a different complexion on their voting on next May 2.

This volunteer wheat is practically all right in the heart of the dust bowl where the poor devils went thru several years of Nature taking it away from them, and now when Nature tries to pay back part of what it destroyed, we have man-made laws that say, "Plow it under or else."

There are approximately 1,000,000 acres in eastern Colorado, 2,000,000 acres in western Kansas, with a considerable sprinkling in Oklahoma and Nebraska. There are many uses for this wheat that we are sure would not severely upset the cherished A.A.A. program. Present indications are that the market will be from 90c to \$1 a bushel to the grower at harvest, putting approximately \$30,000,000 into the hands of the dust-bowlers, many of whom have probably not had a pair of new overalls since 1931. If they did have new overalls, they either owed the store or the banker for them.

Let's start raising hell and keep on raising until we get it high enough to put a chunk under it. Then if we don't accomplish our purpose, we will try to put someone's head under it and kick the chunk out.—Bill Shedron, sec'y Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

White Corn Commands 12 Ct.

Premium

Grain & Feed Journals: The white corn acreage has been declining steadily now for many years, and white corn millers are hoping that growers will give serious consideration to planting more acres to the white variety this season. A premium of 12c per bushel now prevails over the yellow corn. White corn millers report an increase in the demand for white corn products, both for human consumption and industrial uses which have been accelerated by the defense effort.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Illinois Sales Tax Suits

By ELMER NAFZIGER, attorney, Springfield, Ill., before Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n

On Sept. 23, 1941, a suit was filed in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County on behalf of 113 companies and firms, a substantial number of which are members of this Association. By this suit the validity of Rule No. 4 was challenged, and an injunction was sought to enjoin the state treasurer from transferring from the protest fund to other funds in the treasury the amounts paid, and to be thereafter paid, under protest by the parties to the suit on such sales of feed.

On Oct. 24, a second suit was filed in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County for 14 additional companies and firms.

Later, on Nov. 8, 1941, a third suit was filed in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County involving only one plaintiff.

On Jan. 7, 1942 the Department of Finance issued a bulletin which in part is as follows:

"The Department of Finance has revised Rule No. 4 of the 'Rules and Regulations Relating to the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act' entitled 'Agricultural Producers and their Suppliers' and has eliminated therefrom those portions dealing with persons engaged in the business of selling seeds, those selling feeds for feeding live stock, poultry, etc., and persons engaged in the business of selling live stock for breeding purposes."

"Study of exhaustive legal briefs relating to sales of tangible personal property for the above purposes, in the light of amendments made to the Act, by the Sixty-Second General Assembly, bring about this revision."

"By amendment to the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Sixty-Second General Assembly provided:

"Sales of tangible personal property, which property as an ingredient or constituent goes into and forms a part of tangible personal property subsequently the subject of a 'sale at retail,' are not sales at retail as defined in this Act."

"Falling within this provision are sales of seeds and feeds for the purposes outlined in the above paragraphs."

On the same day the Department promulgated Rule No. 32, which in part is as follows:

"Persons selling feeds to purchasers for feeding live stock or poultry for marketing, and for producing dairy products or eggs for marketing are not making sales for use or consumption. Such sales of feeds are deemed to be sales, for purposes of resale of the property which, 'as an ingredient or constituent goes into and forms a part of tangible personal property subsequently the subject of a 'sale at retail,'"

Rule No. 32 is substantially the same as Rule No. 19 which had been in force for several years prior to August 1, 1941.

Immediately upon the promulgation of Rule No. 32 all of the parties to the three suits filed by us were notified not to pay the Retailers' Occupation Tax on their sales, during the month of December 1941, of feed for feeding live stock or poultry for market or for feeding dairy cattle or poultry which produce dairy products or eggs for sale at market.

It is anticipated that orders for refund of the amounts paid under protest will be entered in three cases by the Court by the last of this month, and that these amounts will be refunded not later than the first part of next month.

The total paid under protest by the parties to the three suits amounts to \$34,022.19, and it is

this amount which we expect to have refunded early next month.

Your particular attention is directed to the third paragraph of new Rule No. 32, which is as follows:

"Dealers in feeds are required to maintain accurate books and records showing separately receipts from sales for use or consumption, and receipts from sales for resale as defined in this Rule."

It would be advisable in all cases in which sales of feeds are made for feeding live stock

or poultry for market, or for feeding dairy cattle or poultry which produce dairy products or eggs for sale at market, that a record be kept of the name of each individual to whom such a sale is made. It would also be advisable to have the Purchaser, at the time of the sale, sign a statement that the feed is being purchased for the purposes mentioned; this will enable the Dealer, in the event his return is later questioned by the Department, to support his claim as to such nontaxable sales.

Where Do Soybeans Go

By LAMAR KISHLAR, manager of research for the Ralston Purina Co., before Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n

On Dec. 1, the U.S.D.A. reported that 5,122,000 acres of soybeans were harvested for beans this year in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and North Carolina. This is an increase of 20 per cent over the 4,266,000 acres harvested in these same states last year.

The final estimate by the Crop Reporting Board is that 106.7 million bushels of soybeans were produced in 1941 compared with 77.3 million bushels in 1940 and 91 million bushels in 1939.

Of the soybeans harvested for beans in the United States this year 93% were harvested in seven states. In fact, almost 88% of all soybeans harvested for beans were grown in the four states Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio.

SOYBEAN OIL will to a great extent supply the deficiency of cottonseed oil. It is estimated that at least 5,000 more tank cars of soybean oil can be consumed this year than were used a year ago. It will require 33 million bushels of soybeans to produce 5,000 tank cars of soybean oil. The indicated increase from 77.3 million bushels last year to 106.7 million bushels this year is only 29.4 million bushels.

SPREAD IN OIL PRICES.—In only nine months during the past seven years has this spread between cottonseed oil and soybean oil averaged more than 1½¢. The average spread in 1939 was only .75¢ and in 1940 only .47¢. In February and April, 1937, the spread was zero, and in September, 1937, the spread was .08¢ in favor of soybean oil. Since most refiners can and do use soybean oil at a spread of only ¼¢ under crude cottonseed oil, there is a tremendous price advantage at the present time in favor of cottonseed oil replacement with soybean oil.

BLACK OR BROWN BEANS, beans which have been stained by rains, beans harvested too early, and beans which have been heated in storage cause green or black oil and oil meal of inferior quality. Refiners refuse to buy green oil at market price, because green oil costs much more to refine than normal oil. Crushers refuse to mix off-quality beans with good beans, because just a few per cent of low quality beans can spoil hundreds of gallons of good oil.

Theoretically, it costs the refiners only ¼¢ to ½¢ per pound to give the extra refining and bleaching necessary to bleach poor oil to a useable grade. This is practically what follows: The crusher does not risk mixing low quality or black beans with his good beans. He must, therefore, buy and store them separately. He must crush his black beans separately, hold his dark oil in special tanks, and hold and sell his dark meal on sample grade.

The dark oil must be sold on sample grade, which means that gallon samples must be sent to the laboratory of the buyer and specially tested before shipment is made. The buyer must receive the low grade oil in special tanks and refine it separately from his regular production. Thus, a difference of only ¼¢ to ½¢ in the oil value at the refinery figures a 25¢ or even 30¢ a bushel discount for off-grade beans to the producer. Even at a 30¢ discount, the crusher does not want black, or brown, or off-grade beans because of the endless trouble they cause him.

Last year, partly due to the drouth and partly due to too early cutting of soybeans in some areas, the chlorophyll, which normally returns from the bean to the root as the soybean ripens, remained in the seeds. In the early part of the last season most of the soybean oil produced was bright green in color. This caused endless trouble for the refiner and caused a temporary swing away from soybean oil.

OIL CONTENT of the soybean is of great importance. A difference of only 2 per cent in the oil content of the soybean means 13.2¢ a bushel in the value of the beans when oil is 11¢ per pound.

Soybean oil does not directly substitute for coconut or palm oils, but under emergency conditions, soybean oil will replace an oil which will replace another oil which can be substituted for

coconut and palm oil. Therefore, in a sense, soybean oil will aid in replacing shortages of coconut and palm oil.

If the entire 894.5 million pounds of coconut and palm oil imported from the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies alone could be replaced by soybean oil, it would require an additional 112 million bushels of soybeans each year to do the job.

WHERE ARE THE SOYBEANS CRUSHED?—Since Illinois produces about 52 per cent of the soybeans harvested for seed, it is natural to expect that Central Illinois should do the bulk of the crushing.

More than 82.5 per cent of all soybean oil produced in the United States is consumed in food products. Shortening takes 52 per cent, margarine uses 21 per cent, and other edible products such as salad oils consume nearly 10 per cent.

PAINT uses a mere 7.25 per cent of the soybean oil made, and because linseed oil is actually less expensive than soybean oil today, the proportion which will be used for technical purposes will be much lower than in recent years. Soap finds use for 4.25 per cent, largely in special paste soaps for technical purposes. Lower priced linseed oil will largely replace the 1.8 per cent which was used for linoleum and oil cloth and the 4 per cent which was used for such technical purposes as core oils and printing inks last year.

FEED CONSUMES 96 per cent of soybean oil meal. If the soybean milling plants crush 82 million bushels of beans this year, two million tons or 100,000 twenty-ton cars of soybean oil meal would result. On the basis of 1940, the astonishing proportion of 96 per cent of all soybean oil meal produced is fed to livestock, pet stock, and poultry. Two per cent of the soybean oil meal is milled and refined to soybean flour, less than 1 per cent is used as fertilizer, and about ¼ of 1 per cent is used for such industrial purposes as water proof glue, plastics, foundry core binders, and similar uses.

The largest customer of the soybean meal is the mixed feed industry. Experience shows that best feeding results are secured when soybean oil meal is fed in a mixture of concentrates as a supplement to grain.

It was not long ago, that corn alone was used to raise and fatten hogs. With corn alone, it took at least 12 bushels of corn to produce 100 pounds of pork. Slow gains were the rule. The farmer got by because he sometimes slipped the pigs some skim milk or slop, or possibly had a little pasture.

Today, a progressive farmer using a well balanced supplement containing liberal quantities of soybean oil meal can produce one hundred pounds of pork with only seven bushels of corn

and 50 pounds of supplement. Now 171 pounds of pork go to market for each 12 bushels of corn plus 50 pounds of concentrate. Similar illustration could be made for poultry, milk, or beef.

TEN MILLION TONS OIL MEALS NEEDED.—If all the feeders should follow a sound program of feeding, and the 196 million head of livestock and 421 million poultry should be fed a good concentrate containing a sensible quantity of oil meal, the consumption of oil meals alone in the United States would be over ten million tons. Actual production of soybean oil meal, cottonseed oil meal, and linseed oil meal combined last year was only 4 million tons.

The announced acreage goal for soybeans in 1942 is 9 million acres to be harvested for beans compared with an estimated 5,918,000 acres in 1941 and an average 3,433,000 acres so harvested in the five years 1936-40. This announced acreage which is 52 per cent more than 1941 looks small indeed when it is remembered that this entire acreage, if it can all be crushed, will produce little more than the coconut and palm oils we import from the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies each year.

We who are deeply interested in the soybean must not only concern ourselves with the emergency which now confronts us, but we must be laying plans for a normal healthy expansion when peace comes.

You of the first largest soybean producing state can take a greater part in the further expansion of the soybean by—Encouraging greater use of protein concentrates to supplement what home grown grains lack.—Discouraging the feeding of whole soybeans which produce soft pork, off flavor milk, and less economical gains.—Encouraging the growing of only yellow varieties of beans and only those varieties which produce large quantities of bland oil and meal of better quality.—Discouraging promotional schemes whereby untried or discarded varieties are sold for exorbitant prices.—Encouraging the legitimate expansion of the soybean industry when the expansion is financed adequately and managed with experience.—Discouraging promotional schemes which exist as long as funds raised among local merchants and farmers hold out, but which fail when extra millions are needed to buy and store seed or to hold oil in storage during periods of stress.—Encouraging development in areas not now competently serviced.—Discouraging expansion in areas where crushing capacity already exists to fill all requirements for years to come.—Encouraging development of new soybean products of merit.—Discouraging the production of inferior products which will reflect upon your state and be injurious to all of those who are sincerely interested in the sound development of the soybean industry.

Ottawa, Can.—Whole and ground rye on Feb. 16 went on the list of commodities for which Canada requires an export permit before it may be exported. Purpose: to conserve Canadian feed supplies.

A.A.A. Wheat Penalties Under Fire

Eleven farmers of Kankakee County, Ill., have been granted an injunction temporarily restraining the county A.A.A. com'te from collecting the 49-cent penalty on excess wheat marketed.

Three U. S. district judges in Kansas City, Kan., will hear a suit to test the constitutionality of the A.A.A. marketing quota law which imposes a 49¢ per bu. penalty on growers selling more than their allotment. Twelve Clay and Dickinson county farmers have brought the suit. Penalties in these two counties alone amount to \$80,000.

The constitutionality of A.A.A. regulations calling for collection of a penalty on all cotton grown in excess of acreage quota is challenged by Hugh A. Tistadt, Caruthersville, Mo., who has brought a test suit in the circuit court. Tistadt contends the penalty deprives the grower of his property without due process of law, and asks an injunction to prevent local cotton buyers from collecting the penalty. Two similar suits await trial in Pemiscot County's circuit court.

The National Ass'n of Farmers is the name of a new organization developed to resist A.A.A. wheat penalties. It held a meeting at Springfield, Ill., early in February, at which ultimate elimination of the A.A.A. was proposed. The National Grange, and the National Farmers Guild were among organizations represented. Speaker Edward E. Kennedy, Washington, said 22 counties in the U. S. have asked injunctions against the penalties.



"It's a pie chart," says Lamar Kishlar, St. Louis.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 13.—Lots of snow and a wonderful outlook for winter wheat crop.—M. J. Wagey.

Duluth, Minn.—Efforts are being put forth to have farmers seed a larger flaxseed crop, a goal of 4,500,000 acres.—F. G. C.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—The Wabash and White Rivers, as well as the Patoka River, recently reached the highest stages in three years and considerable growing wheat in the lowlands was covered with water.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind.—We look for a much larger acreage put in oats this spring. They yielded well last year and made good money for the growers. We also expect to see an increase in corn acreage.—Goodrich Bro. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v-pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.—Reports from southwest states indicate winter wheat is coming thru the winter in excellent condition. Eastern states and the eastern border of the hard wheat belt have reported heaving, freezing and thawing damage and it is believed this will be more than normal in these sections. Wheat is greening up and starting growth in southern sections of the winter wheat belt and showing advancement north to central Kansas. Oklahoma reports a decline in wheat condition 4% due mainly to winter killing from severe cold weather early in January.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Dodge City, Kan., Feb. 19.—Winter wheat seems to be in excellent condition over Kansas, especially the west half of the state. Some puny fields are reported in the eastern half where, due to heavy fall rains, much of it was seeded after the preferred seeding period. It might be said, however, that Kansas winter wheat prospects are for better than normal yield, but on a substantially reduced acreage: for the 1941 harvest, Kansas seeded 13,131,000 acres; but last fall due to a reduction in A.A.A. allotments and other causes, less than 11 million acres were seeded. Western Kansas has been favored with two or three good snows during the past ten days which provided adequate surface moisture and excellent protection from the zero temperatures and should forestall any danger of soil blowing for awhile at least. The Feed for Victory program calls for a 400 thousand acre increase in feed grains for Kansas this year. It is thought that this increase will be met and probably exceeded. In the western part of the state much of the idle

ground will be planted to barley and grain sorghums. In the eastern section increased corn acreage is expected.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 21.—We expect a very large increase in oats acreage this season, soybeans and corn. Might be some shortage in farm labor, but this has never been really acute in this section. Outside of hay time. They have always managed to get in their crops and with modern machinery they can do it with a minimum of labor.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v-pres.

'42 Parity Payments to Be Made

Parity payments for 1942 will be made to growers of wheat, cotton, corn and tobacco who have complied with parity regulations under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

As in the past, 1942 parity payments are to be made on the five basic crops—the four above and rice—which during the previous crop year brought producers a total return less than parity. The usual provision for payments on rice is not included for 1942 because it appears that returns to rice producers on their 1941 crop will equal or exceed parity. However, the regulations will be amended to provide for payments on rice if later information shows that returns from the crop are below parity. Parity payment rates for 1942 have not yet been established.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,610	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Oct. 11	59,115	40,329	18,289	20,324	10,833
Oct. 18	61,803	40,148	16,274	19,989	10,193
Oct. 25	51,550	41,304	16,765	20,081	9,617
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Nov. 8	53,592	42,348	16,924	20,827	9,548
Nov. 15	52,968	42,254	16,694	21,257	9,432
Nov. 22	54,407	40,090	16,941	21,200	9,532
Nov. 29	50,385	42,446	15,668	20,888	9,046
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Dec. 13	40,908	43,432	13,402	19,225	6,992
Dec. 20	40,058	43,725	12,832	19,328	6,893
Dec. 27	39,077	44,586	12,014	19,566	6,888
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	35,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,933
Jan. 17	34,824	55,212	12,453	23,268	6,406
Jan. 24	36,400	61,696	12,853	24,887	6,525
Jan. 31	35,395	65,190	12,269	26,702	6,889
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Feb. 14	34,742	65,728	12,346	27,257	6,872
Feb. 21	34,255	65,673	12,436	27,353	7,100

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Option		Feb. 11		Feb. 13		Feb. 14		Feb. 16		Feb. 17		Feb. 18		Feb. 19		Feb. 20		Feb. 21		Feb. 24	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Chicago	134 1/4	106 3/4	128 1/2	129 1/4	129 5/8	130 1/4	130 7/8	130 7/8	130 7/8	131	130 1/4	130 1/4	131	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4
Winnipeg	82 3/4	76 1/4	79 1/4	80	80	80	80 1/4	80	80 1/4	80	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4
Minneapolis	129	105 1/4	123 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Kansas City	127 1/2	102	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Duluth, durum	122 1/2	103 1/2	118 1/2	120	120 1/2	121 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
Milwaukee	134 1/4	109	128 1/2	129 1/4	129 5/8	130 1/4	131	130 1/4	130 1/4	131	130 1/4	130 1/4	131	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4
Corn																						
Chicago	91 1/4	72 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Kansas City	86 1/4	67 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
Milwaukee	91 1/4	72 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Oats																						
Chicago	60 1/4	41 1/4	56 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	58	57 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Winnipeg	51 1/4	38 1/4	50	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Minneapolis	56 1/4	41 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Milwaukee	60 1/4	41 1/4	56 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	58	57 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Rye																						
Chicago	92 1/4	63 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	88	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Minneapolis	87 1/4	59 1/4	82	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Winnipeg	67 1/4	52 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
Duluth	87 1/4	69	82	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
Barley																						
Minneapolis	68	53	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Winnipeg	64 1/4	49 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Soybeans																						
Chicago	203 1/4	139 1/4	196 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4
Canada Exchange	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Spokane, Wash.—Federal inspection of carloads of wheat in Spokane during January reached 2,179 and 11,092 for the season to the end of January. In 1941 for the corresponding season to date inspections totaled 8,489 carloads. Portland inspections for January totaled 535 carloads and for the season to date 5543. Seattle for the month was 579 and the total 6,490.—F. K. H.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Total North American commercial grain stocks for the current week as compared with the same week a year ago, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were: Wheat, 740,584,000 (646,349,000); corn, 59,202,000 (69,942,000); oats, 16,756,000 (12,310,000); rye 21,310,000 (11,972,000); barley, 23,225,000 (13,591,000); flax, 6,773,000 (5,603,000).—U. S. Dept. of Agr.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during January, 1942, as compared with January, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,862,933 (12,570); corn, 95,400 (16,154); oats, 19,950 (57,027); rye, 1,700 (2,142); soybeans, 37,300; shipments, wheat, 3,351,000 (611,000); corn, 331,000; oats, (3,000); clover, (4,518); timothy, (1,600).—Dept. of Inf. & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during January, 1942, as compared with the like month last year (shown in parentheses), expressed in bushels were: Receipts, wheat, 375,665 (755,783); corn, 19,818 (69,179); oats, 13,835 (12,076); barley, 1,498; shipments, wheat, 412,817 (1,390,065); corn, 119,274 (83,525); oats, 14,717 (11,060); rye, 1,800 (1,963); barley, 1,283 (637).—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

Pendleton, Ore.—Grain storage now available in Umatilla County is bulk storage, 3,441,000 bus. and sacked storage, 3,665,000 bus., a total of 7,106,000 bus. of this space, more than 90 per cent is full of wheat, including some 1940 wheat, it was reported at a meeting of grain growers held Feb. 3. The "wheat-for-feed" program is expected to relieve this to some extent, and in addition new bulk storage either under construction or planned amounts to about 300,000 bus., and more may be added during the next few months, it was said.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts are running lighter with majority of buyers out of the market for want of storage space with the demand insufficient to absorb all of the daily offerings at advanced basis. Some cars are carried over, or sold and diverted elsewhere for unloading. Good milling type of durum is in excellent demand, but the poorer grade is slow to move. Top and medium grade is selling well at the higher basis. Feed durum is worth more on the farm than at the terminal markets, so very little of that class is coming in. Good milling type of spring wheat moves rather slowly because fewer buyers are in the market for it; lower grades also drag.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 19.—Canadians wheat in store Feb. 13, decreased 1,658,632 bus. as compared with the preceding week and decreased 5,958,461 bus., when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 486,170,146 bus. compared with 487,828,778 bus. for the preceding week and 492,128,607 bus. for the week of Feb. 14, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Feb. 13, amounted to 1,773,971 bus., a decrease of 158,424 bus. from the revised figures of the preceding week when 1,932,395 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 5,801,616 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 28 weeks from Aug. 1, 1941 to Feb. 13, 1942 as compared with the same period in 1941 were as follows: figures within brackets being those for 1941: Manitoba 31,417,710 (41,882,959); Saskatchewan 32,645,728 (167,158,903); Alberta 49,379,400 (106,453,641) bus. For the 28 weeks ending Feb. 13, 1942 and the same period in 1941, 163,438,838 and 315,442,503 bus. were received from the farms.—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Acting Dominion Statistician.

Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Discuss Taxes and Soybeans

The 39th annual convention of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n opened in the ball room of the Pere Marquette Hotel at Peoria, at 2 p. m., Feb. 11, and continued thru the following day.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT L. E. RILEY, Pleasant Plains, presided at the opening session.

INVOCATION was pronounced by Rev. Carrol O. Morong, pastor, First Baptist Church, Peoria.

ROBERT F. MUELLER, president Peoria Board of Trade, cordially welcomed the delegates.

W. R. WILCOXEN, Fairview, expressed the appreciation of the delegates for the welcome.

SECY LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, in his annual report, reviewed the ass'n's work, and showed the current status of farmers elevators in Illinois. He said:

Secy Farlow's Report

The 39th Annual Convention of the Ass'n finds the average condition of farmers' elevators in Illinois better than ever before in finance, membership and service facilities. The revised Directory for 1942 records 393 companies with elevators at 474 stations.

During the past year these 393 companies handled about 157,000,000 bus of grain and \$15,000,000 worth of farm supplies. Operating profits before deducting dividends and income tax amounted to about \$3,000,000. They have paid dividends on stock in the amount of \$720,000 and have paid patronage dividends in the amount of \$600,000. Income tax payments will amount to about \$600,000 leaving \$1,900,000 to be added to working capital. The boards of directors are to be commended for their foresight in retaining substantial amounts to be added to working capital, since it is well to prepare now for adjustments that are sure to take place after a decisive victory has been won in the present world conflict.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASED. The State Ass'n has shared in the general progress. Membership has been maintained and five new members added. Our financial position is slightly improved. Demands upon the Ass'n are increasing as additional restrictions are imposed upon all business as a means of promoting our all-out war effort. We find our member companies willing and anxious to comply with all defense measures and eager to secure prompt interpretation of all rules and regulations affecting our industry.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES. At the time of our last convention, the State Legislature had introduced two bills which were objectionable to our members and opposed by appropriate resolutions. One was for a state wage and hour law, which would have fixed minimum wages and maximum hours for all elevator employees. There was unanimous opposition to imposing a 40-hour week on country elevators. In cooperation with other interested organizations, we were successful in defeating this measure.

The other objectionable bill was one to include all employers of one or more employees under the State Unemployment Compensation Act. This would impose a payroll tax on many small companies whose employees would probably never be in a position to receive any benefits therefrom. This bill was also defeated.

A resolution adopted at the last convention instructed the officers of the Ass'n to seek an amendment to the Landlords' Lien Law requiring some kind of notice to the grain dealer to enable a landlord to enforce his lien against a buyer of grain. A bill was prepared and was introduced in the Senate which sent it to the Judiciary Com'te. Because the Landlords' Lien Law is universal and has been so definitely established by court decisions, the com'te refused to give the bill favorable consideration.

SALES TAX ON FEEDS AND SEEDS. Early in July of last year the State Department of Finance revised its interpretation of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Law by issuing Rule 4 which required the payment of sales tax on feeds sold to farmers for feeding livestock and poultry. Our Ass'n with other organizations appeared at the hearing in opposition to the proposed Rule. But the Rule was officially approved and became effective Aug. 1. The only course then open was to attack the legality of the rule by court action.

Elmer Nafziger, of the law firm of Stevens & Herndon, gave as his opinion that there was a fair chance to establish in court the fact that

the sale of feed for purposes mentioned is in fact a sale for resale and not a sale for use and consumption. He instructed the Board as to the legal procedure to be followed to institute a test case.

Ninety farmers' elevators authorized us to file suit and one hundred eight companies contributed \$1,080 to the test case fund. The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n cooperated in the proceedings and 36 independent dealers joined in the suit, bringing the test case fund to approximately \$1,400. On Sept. 18 Mr. Nafziger filed his complaint in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County. On September 23 the Court issued a temporary injunction. We had arranged for expert witnesses and were prepared to go to trial when on Jan. 7 the Department of Finance announced that it and the Attorney General had become convinced that sales of feeds to purchasers for feeding livestock or poultry for marketing and for producing dairy products or eggs for marketing are sales for resale and not taxable under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. Disposition of funds paid under protest by retail dealers who were parties to the several protest suits will probably be announced within the next few days.

THE EX-BARGE RATE CASE. The Ex-Barge Rate Case is still pending. Since opening of the Illinois Waterway tariffs of the Eastern Railroads have permitted the reshipment of grain arriving in Chicago by barge at a rate of 8 1/2 c no hundred less than the rate applied to grain arriving on local rail billing. More than two years ago a joint com'te representing this ass'n and the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n petitioned Eastern carriers to equalize the rate on ex-barge grain and ex-rail grain arriving on local billing. An order has been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing the cancellation of reshipping rates on Ex-Barge grain. The order was first effective Dec. 22, 1941; the effective date was postponed by the Commission to Jan. 22, 1942, and again postponed to Feb. 22, 1942. We expect this case to be favorably disposed of in the near future.

EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION SITUATION. Every member of our Ass'n desires to do everything possible to aid in the successful prosecution of this war. Many of you are asking, What can we do? I want to suggest one opportunity. One of the nation's major problems is to maintain an adequate transportation system. Railroads are still our main arteries of commerce. Grain shippers are important users of rail transportation. The railroads are going to be called upon to carry an ever increasing volume of traffic as our war industries swing into full production. Materials are not available for building new cars. Therefore, every car in service must be constantly in service. A delay of a few hours in loading or unloading may cost the country a full day of car service. The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, which is made up of representatives of organizations such as ours, has adopted a program of all-out aid in keeping railroad equipment moving. Vigilance Com'tes have been appointed in all the large commercial centers to see that cars are loaded to full capacity and that they are loaded and unloaded with the greatest dispatch. Most industries are cooperating 100 per cent. Because of lack of proper cooperation between carriers and shippers during war No. 1 the government saw fit to take over and operate the railroads. The result was inefficiency and almost a total collapse of our transportation system. The most staggering losses ever sustained occurred immediately after the close of the war while the railroads were in a run-down condition. Grain was purchased at a high price on a declining market and no cars were available to make shipments to protect contracts of sale. We can avoid a recurrence of those conditions by starting now to help the railroads to help themselves. Your part is simple. Do not order cars till they are needed.

DISCOUNT ON SOYBEANS. Another matter requires attention. It is the proposed increase in the discount at which No. 3 soybeans may be delivered on futures contracts. The discount at present is 2c per bu. It is proposed to increase it to 4c per bu. In the present emergency with the market value of soybeans around \$2 a bu. and with a quality of beans which in many instances carry the maximum of all grading factors, the proposed discount may be justified as reflecting the actual difference in commercial value. However, it does not appear just to adopt a permanent discount rule to meet a temporary condition. The greater part of the 1941 crop of beans has passed out of the possession of producers and country elevators. Any amendment to rules of the Board of Trade at this time would affect the handling of succeeding crops more than the present difficult crop. Perhaps a sliding scale of discounts based on prices would be more equitable.

FARM WAGONS AND THE MOTOR VEHICLE LAW. The interpretation of the Motor

Vehicle Law as applied to farm wagons. This first came to our attention last October when a few farmers in south central Illinois were arrested for hauling soybeans to elevators in wagons drawn by farm tractors. At the request of one of our member companies we made an investigation of these arrests. It develops that any vehicles drawn by motor power, having a gross weight of 2,000 pounds or more, and used for the purpose of transportation, is a motor vehicle and must have a motor vehicle license. Thus when a wagon is loaded with 25 or 30 bus. of soybeans and drawn to the elevator by a farm tractor, both the tractor and the wagon become motor vehicles and both must have a license plate. After we explained the difficulty the farmers were having getting their beans out of muddy fields last fall, the enforcement officers felt justified in relaxing in their enforcement, but the interpretation of the act remains unchanged. The law exempts all motor propelled implements used for agricultural production. The department has attempted to give due recognition to agriculture by holding that a farm wagon is a farm implement when used for hauling grain from the field to the farm, crib or granary. But if he drew the same grain down the same road the same distance behind the same tractor to the elevator, both the tractor and wagon would be motor vehicles and require license plates. With transportation facilities limited by tire rationing and a scarcity of commercial trucks, the public interest could perhaps be best served by a more liberal interpretation.

TREASURER CHARLES FAIRFIELD, Fisher, had his annual report read by Secy Farlow. Total receipts of over \$8,000 were sufficient to cover expenses and leave a small balance. The report was promptly approved.

AUDITING STATISTICS

HARRY HIESER, Bloomington, auditor, gave vital statistics on the accounts of farmers' elevators, showing a marked step-up in business for the third successive year, and another financial improvement. Details are published elsewhere in this number.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

PAUL G. ARMSTRONG, Springfield, state director of selective service, reviewed trials and tribulations in calling in selectees for the army. He pointed out that selective service boards carry representation from all major economic divisions. He gave procedure for handling registrants, and for classifying them. He urged registrants to fill out forms fully so adequate information will be available for proper classification.

"The people of the U. S.," said the speaker, "have not yet come to realize fully that we are engaged in the greatest war in history. They do not realize the seriousness of the situation. They do not understand that government 'of the people, for the people, and by the people' is in jeopardy. We will have to take it on the chin for quite a while before we are in position to strike back."

PRESIDENT RILEY appointed two com'tes:

CREDENTIALS: Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo; Frank Barkley, Yorkville, and J. W. Ainsworth, Mason City.

RESOLUTIONS: J. H. Zink, Kasbeer; Milton Sonntag, Plainfield; Virgil Stewart, Weston; J. P. Becker, Tremont; T. P. Leahy, Pleasant Plains; Elmer Lamb, Bement, and H. A. Joellenbeck, Okawville.

SEVEN districts held group elections for representation on the nominating com'te, ending with: T. H. McConnell, Woodhull; B. C. Olmstead, Baker; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon; J. E. Garber, Deer Creek; Leo M. Reiser, Pleasant Plains; Alva Royce, Monticello, and Thomas Woolston, Owaneco.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET was held in the ball room of the hotel the evening of the first day. President Riley served as toastmaster, and introduced many leading lights in and out of the ass'n.

ENTERTAINMENT was provided by Homer Wood, soloist, who also led in community singing; by Russell Fielder, organist, and by the Stephen Foster singers.

CULLOM WRIGHT, Omaha, was the guest speaker. Known as the "Red Flannel Philosopher," he dispensed a half serious, half humor.

ous dissertation, mixing sense and nonsense to the delight of his audience.

Thursday Morning Session

HAROLD STEELE, Fisher, president of the ass'n's Managers' Club, presided over the second session.

PRESIDENT RILEY in his annual address, reviewed some of the accomplishments of the organization, dwelling on successful winning of the ass'n's claim that sales of feeds and seeds to farmers should not be subjected to Illinois' occupational tax, and urging farmers elevators to maintain their membership in the ass'n. "Your ass'n is doubly important to you in time of war, when more and more government pressure is brought to bear on business groups."

SALES TAX REPEAL

ELMER NAFZIGER, Springfield, ass'n attorney, gave a detailed report on the successful consummation of the Sales Tax Case. The ass'n sought a court decision to classify sales of feed and seed to farmers as wholesale sales for production, and for resale. Point to the argument was that farmers feed livestock and poultry for marketable products. The sales are actually made for resale, albeit in another form, and should not, therefore, be subject to the retail occupational tax of 2%.

Success for the ass'n's efforts, which were collaborated in by other ass'ns and organizations, came in a new ruling issued Jan. 7 by the Illinois Department of Finance, which eliminated from the rules and regulations relating to the Retailers' Occupational Tax Act "those portions dealing with persons engaged in the business of selling seeds, those selling feeds for feeding livestock, poultry, etc., and persons engaged in the business of selling live stock for breeding purposes."

SONG LEADER HOMER WOOD gave delegates a seventh-inning stretch by leading them in community singing.

FIRE PREVENTION FOR DEFENSE

R. D. MacDANIEL, of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, looked upon fire prevention as a defense necessity. He pointed out that the American arsenal is swamped with foreign and domestic pleas for more guns, more ammunition, more machines. Fire, he said, slows down production, destroys vital defense raw materials, and finished products.

Mr. MacDaniel pleaded with the grain dealers to eliminate the fire hazards around their properties, and to keep a watchful eye out to prevent development of new risks. He urged that no unknown persons be allowed to enter the premises. He suggested fences around properties, and flood lights at night. "Grain elevators themselves may be subjects for sabotage," he pointed out, "in that they house vital food supplies. But there is a greater danger in towns where other vital defense industries are located. For example, there is nothing like a good grain elevator fire to draw the attention of the populace. Under cover of such distraction, saboteurs might commit other, more dangerous forms of destruction.

"Men, materials and plant facilities must be correlated to win the war. We have the men, we have most of the essential materials, but we have bottle necks in facilities that cuts down production all along the line. We should insist that men appointed to responsible positions be competent men.

"Storage facilities to hold our surpluses are a vital need. They may be a vital need of the world, for when the war ends, America may again become the bread basket for the world. Good housekeeping is necessary to fire prevention."

He paid a tribute to grain elevator operators: "They are more fire prevention conscious than men in other industries," but, he added, "It is necessary that grain dealers redouble their efforts to make sabotage difficult."

COMPENSATION INSURANCE

T. E. SULLIVAN, Omaha, discussed workmen's compensation insurance and accident prevention, urging all elevator managers to eliminate the accident hazards in their plants and to give prompt attention to all injuries. He pointed out that the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act makes mandatory the carrying of insurance on all employees. He associated accident prevention with national defense, and urged the dealers to start and continue vigorous safety programs at their elevators.

RATE ADJUSTMENTS

CURT H. STOUT, Gilman, head of the joint com'te on freight rate adjustments maintained by the two ass'ns of grain dealers in Illinois, discussed more efficient use of transportation facilities.

Mr. Stout urged that cars be loaded and unloaded promptly, and that they be loaded to full capacity. He pointed out that there is a shortage of grain cars, due in part to heavy movements of government grain and extra demands for equipment. The railroads will convert some 30,000 automobile cars to make them suitable for loading grain.

"War needs," said the speaker, "come first. If rationing of transportation becomes necessary the curtailment will occur in the less essential fields of domestic traffic. Full time, voluntary cooperation of all shippers is imperative if we are to avoid congestion and delays, or worse."

Mr. Stout said his com'te had conducted a survey which demonstrated that in periods of normal supply and demand grain has been moved efficiently by the rails by the most direct routes.

LUNCHEON FOR THE MANAGERS

Nearly 100 managers of farmers elevators, all members of the Managers' Club, enjoyed a luncheon in the La Salle Room of the hotel, given by the Peoria Board of Trade.

PRESIDENT HAROLD STEELE presided over the meeting that followed.

F. L. BARLOW of the Peoria Board of Trade spoke briefly, warning the managers that new orders issued thru the Interstate Commerce Commission require all shippers and receivers to load and unload cars promptly, and to make use of the full capacity of the car delivered to them, regardless of what capacity car was ordered. Cooperation with the order may require some variations from their standard practices, but the penalty for failure to cooperate means high charges for delays, and freight bills for the full capacity of the car used.

LOCAL MEETINGS

VERN L. MARKS, Kempton, a former president of the Managers' Club, proposed that a manager be appointed in each district to organize elevator operators and hold local meetings every 30 days.

"Obviously," he said, "as we become better acquainted, we are less inclined to fight each other with our pocket books. Each of us knows that soybeans, for example, cannot be handled for 2c per bu. Yet we are trying to handle them for that. It will be easier for us to work together and to earn our costs if we are acquainted with each other.

"In those districts where the dealers hold regular meetings there is generally a feeling of comradeship that leads to friendly cooperation among all. The entire state should be so organized."

Mr. Mark's suggestion was received with great favor and a resolution was adopted immediately directing President Harold Steele to appoint leaders for organization in each district.

ELECTION continued in office both incumbents, Harold Steel, Fisher, as president, and Frank Barkley, Yorkville, as sec'y-treasurer.

Thursday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT RILEY presided at the closing session.

DONALD A. MORGAN, Peoria, of the Illinois State Council of Defense, discussed tire rationing. He pointed out that we have a limited supply of rubber and this supply must be used to fill the requirements of the war effort. Without rationing, tires could easily skyrocket to ridiculously high prices and contribute to starting a wild wave of inflation. The plan of distribution of tires is fairly flexible. A part of the state and county quotas is held back each month to take care of such emergencies as may arise.

WAGES AND HOURS

HERMAN GRANT, Chicago, wage-hour division of the U. S. Department of Labor, reviewed federal regulations governing wages and hours for labor, bringing his listeners up-to-date on current rules.

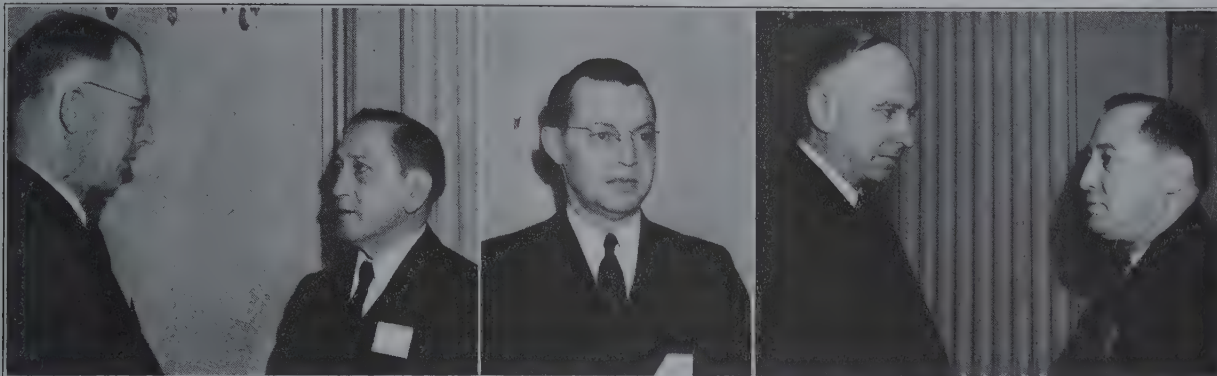
The regulations covering the number of employees, he said, counts only those subject to federal regulations. If an employee is engaged in both exempt and non-exempt work, the act requires a minimum wage of 30c per hour, and a 40-hour work week.

Records must be kept of the wages and hours of all employees, regardless of whether or not they are exempt. The grain dealer is charged



Officers Managers' Club of Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, 1942, are F. E. Barkley, Yorkville, Sec'y-Treasurer (left) and Harold Steele, Fisher, President. At right is Ex-President Vern Marks, Kempton, who proposed regular group meetings.

Speakers at Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n Meeting



Left: President L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains (left) learns more about rates from Speaker Curt H. Stout, Gilman. Middle: Speaker R. D. MacDaniel, Indianapolis. Right: Attorney Elmer Nafziger, Springfield (left) answers Retailers' Occupational Tax questions for E. S. Brooke, Sycamore.

with the responsibility to prove exempt employes are exempt.

WHERE DO SOYBEANS GO?

LAMAR KISHLAR, St. Louis, gave an excellent address on soybeans, explaining their origin, the domestic areas of production, the products, and the consumption of the products.

The speaker called attention to the fact that the oil content of the soybean is of great importance. A difference of only 2% in the oil content of the soybean means 13.2c a bushel in the value of the beans when oil is 11c per pound.

"You of the largest soybean producing state," said Mr. Kishlar, "can take a greater part in the further expansion of the soybean by encouraging growing of those varieties which produce large quantities of bland oil and meal of better quality."

Parts of Mr. Kishlar's learned discussion are elsewhere in this and in future numbers of the Journals.

Resolutions Adopted

THE RESOLUTIONS COMITE reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

War Effort

WHEREAS, the United States is now engaged in a gigantic struggle against forces that would destroy the liberties of all people and

WHEREAS, a decided victory is imperative at all costs, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we pledge our united support to the all-out war effort and offer all of our services and facilities to be used in any manner that will better promote the successful prosecution of the war.

Vigilance

WHEREAS, the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board has instituted a program of cooperation with the rail carriers to insure the most efficient use of railway equipment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we endorse this program of practical cooperative effort between shippers and carriers and agree to carry the work of the vigilance committees into the rural districts by voluntarily handling all cars, inbound and outbound, with the greatest possible dispatch.

Soybean Discount

WHEREAS, the Chicago Board of Trade is to conduct a referendum vote on the proposition of increasing the discount on No. 3 soybeans to be applied on futures contracts from 2c per bushel to 4c per bushel, and

WHEREAS, this proposition seems to have been brought about by an emergency condition in the way of high prices and low quality beans, which emergency may pass before another crop is harvested, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we do not favor the adoption of a permanent rule to apply to an emergency situation when such rule may result in injury to producers and country shippers of soybeans in the handling of future crops and,

RESOLVED, that we call upon our friends who are members of the Board of Trade to oppose the adoption of the proposed amendment, unless the rule can be so worded that normal discounts will again prevail when the price and quality of beans becomes normal.

Voluntary Cooperation With Rails

WHEREAS, in the present emergency it may become necessary for important commodities such as grain to be restricted in billing in order to provide the most efficient use of railroad facilities and

WHEREAS, voluntary restrictions worked out by the grain trade would be more desirable than restrictions imposed by regulatory bodies,

RESOLVED, that we instruct our Transportation Committee to make such surveys and investigations as may be most helpful in directing the movement of our grain to the most advantageous market.

OFFICERS ELECTED

ELECTION continued all old officers in office. They are: L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains, president; J. W. Ainsworth, Mason City, vice president; Charles Fairfield, Fisher, treasurer, and Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y. Re-elected directors are: Frank Barkley, Yorkville, and J. E. McCreary, Mason City. Hold-over directors are V. C. Mitchell, Peru; E. T. Miller, Stanford; J. P. Becker, Tremont; Lee Meltinger, Cerro Gordo, and H. J. Greive, Edinburg.

PRESIDENT RILEY expressed his appreciation for the "vote of confidence" given him, and adjourned the convention *sine die*.

Illinois Convention Notes

NUMEROUS ROOMS in the hotel became entertainment headquarters for the delegates between convention sessions.

EDDIE SHEPHERD, of Indianapolis, had a pocketful of Cleveland Grain Co. pencils to distribute.

ATTRACTIVE IDENTIFICATION BADGES were furnished with the compliments of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Fieldmen J. D. Stevens and J. R. McCann of this company did honors pinning them to coat lapels.

NEARLY 50 ladies gathered at noon on Thursday for luncheon and a card party, while husbands and sweethearts attended the closing convention session.

SEVERAL of the supply and allied trades exhibited their wares in the ante-room to the convention hall, and were well patronized between business sessions. Among them were:

HONEYMEAD PRODUCTS CO. exhibited samples of its pelleted poultry, turkey, cattle and hog feeds. Distributing the literature were Sales Manager Milt Tudor, Ad Manager R. L.

Officers and Directors Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, 1942



Front row, l. to r.: Director E. T. Miller, Stanford; Sec'y Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington; Directors: J. E. McCreary, Mason City, and Lee Meltinger, Cerro Gordo. Back row: Vice-Pres. J. W. Ainsworth, Mason City; Director Frank Barkley, Yorkville; Pres. L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains; Directors J. P. Becker, Tremont, and H. J. Greive, Edinburg.

Pleron, and Salesmen Fred Bell, M. B. Bell, and Buck Udet.

EDW. J. FUNK & SONS had samples of Hoosier-Crost hybrid seed corn, and projected colored slides showing plant and growing activities. In charge were Harry Hocker, Bill Bower, and John Funk. Also in attendance were Misses Anna and Marie Funk.

HOOSIER MINERAL FEED CO. made a bid for business with samples of feeds incorporating its minerals. C. A. Rodibaugh explained the company's sales plan.

SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO. showed samples of grain and seed scoops, scales, probes, moisture testers, dividers, and other grain and seed testing equipment. Explaining uses of this equipment were P. W. Burrows, L. W. Faulkner, and C. H. Clark.

In Attendance at Peoria

CHICAGO'S DELEGATION, including representatives of Chicago firms: L. R. Carpenter (James E. Bennett & Co.), Wm. Tucker, S. J. Haight, Edward Neft, and Richard A. Bodmer (Lamson Bros. & Co.), B. F. Bywater, and Carl E. Bostrom (Lowell Holt & Co.), E. J. Feehery, J. P. Ryan, Charles E. Scarritt, Allan Moore, Steve Hercek, A. W. Treffer, Wm. H. Ogden, E. F. Havey, O. J. Bader, J. H. Summers, Frank Haines, Squire Cavitt, and M. L. Vehon, and Board of Trade Weighmaster J. A. Schmitz.

SOYBEAN representatives were W. C. McGuire, Jack Clark, D. J. Bunnell, Harold A. Abbott, Joe Kendall, Tom Allwein, and Lamar Kishlar.

INSURANCE field men and inspectors were R. D. MacDaniel, J. D. Stevens, and J. R. McCann, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and A. R. Schroeder, Millers National Insurance Co.

FIELD SEED representatives held a convention of their own. They were Bill Bower, John Funk, and Harry Hocker, Edw. J. Funk & Sons; F. H. Weeks, Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., Inc.; Howard C. Myers, Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co.; Gene Funk, Jr., Funk Bros.; W. G. Kelly, Harold Church, T. H. Beeson, Charles H. Clark, Harry S. Gill, J. H. Peterson, and G. H. Valentine. Showing inoculants was J. J. Walsh.

DECATUR grain buyers were H. J. Kapp, Chet Knierim, H. W. Glessner, A. H. Ellis.

ST. LOUIS' delegation included H. L. Boudreau, Ray Gutting, F. J. Sommer, and Charles A. Wilson.

SPRINGFIELD sent Edw. P. Palmen, and Otto Gates. Gilman representatives were C. H. Stout and E. S. Heason. From Forrest came Robert W. Leetch; from Bloomington, Herbert J. Moore.

INDIANAPOLIS sent Ed K. Shepperd and Traffic Manager Freeman Bradford.

BUSY SCALE salesmen were A. J. Cook, Fred A. Putnam, O. C. Anderson, of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

ELEVATOR MACHINERY salesmen were Ed D. Bargery of Union Iron Works, and J. M. Deck, of Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co. Only elevator builder registering was George Saathoff, Fumigant salesman was B. W. Boxmeyer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., was represented by F. E. Benson.

Farmers elevator managers and country grain dealers present included the following (arranged alphabetically, by towns): H. G. Gerdes, Audres; Fred Stout, Ashkum; Theodore Reinders, Ashland; Paul Pratt, Armington; Samuel C. Bane, Atwood;

Harry H. Roseman, Barnes; Louis J. Paulus, Burtonview; Robert R. Kohlman, Bryce; H. E. Morgan, Buckley; R. E. Wright, Baker; C. S. Reeser, Benson; Ed. Glennon, Bement;

H. E. Henricks, Cerro Gordo; E. J. Steele, Clisco; Arthur F. Ramien, Cooksville; Homer G. Sturm, Cropsey; R. J. Hack, Cullom;

Geo. A. Ekiss, Dalton City; H. T. Duffy, Denver; A. R. McClintock, Dallas City; Tivis E. Bildeback, Denver; Albert Olson, Dailey; William F. Siemons, Del Rey;

Wm. A. Komnick, Emden; Loren R. Larrick, Elwin; Henry Lühring, Frankfort; E. W. Bockewitz, Farmersville; H. B. Steele, Fisher; W. R. Wilcoxen, Fairview;

James R. Herbert, Gifford; L. L. Worner, Green Valley; E. W. Miller, Galva; Lester Fielding, Hartsburg; R. V. Dewey, Henry; C. O. Snedeker, Ipava;

Roy C. Bates, Kerrick; J. H. Zink, Kasbeer; G. A. Stremmel, Kings; J. Richard Grive, London Mills; Chas. Gingerich, Loda;

Arthur Dirst, Minooka; W. G. Nelson, Macomb; C. E. Roseman, Mackinaw; Geo. H. Walters, Maquon; H. A. Gunther, Morton; Roy H. Jones, Monticello; Geo. S. Larrick, Milmine; Elmer Deansfeldt, Morris; Roy N. Phillips, Nokomis; Ezra Marti, New Lenox; H. A. Joellenbeck, Okawville; Thos. Woolston, Owaneco; Milton T. Sonntag, Plainfield; Leo M. Relser, Pleasant Plains; Howard McVard, H. H. Steg-

ing and H. M. Dewey, Pekin; Lee Nelson, Penfield; Geo. J. Wasem, Patoka; R. E. Hunt, Putnam;

J. D. Harms, Richland; C. J. Roseman, Randolph; M. L. Ewing, Rooks Creek; A. J. Torri, Seatonville; E. S. Brooke, Sycamore; E. T. Johnston, Sibley; Fred McClellan, Seneca; Glenn D. Marshall, Stronghurst; J. G. Andrews, Spire; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon; Stanley Springer, Stanford; W. E. Munson, Savoy;

Marion Bird, Trivoli; Floyd Brown, Table Grove; Ben H. Carlius, Tremont; Harry Taake, Troy; Clifford G. Lindsay, Tomlinson Siding; M. W. Sherman, Victoria; J. H. Schumacher, Verona;

Howard Smith, Walnut; George Bloomberg, Woodhull; W. V. Lühring, Weston; J. A. Little, Weedman; S. Oliver Gray, Woodland; Lawrence E. Roegge, Woodson; F. E. Barkley, Yorkville.

Statistics of Illinois Farmers Elevators

By HARRY HEISER, Public Accountant

Statistics taken from actual audit reports are submitted herewith showing the average condition of Farmers Elevators in Illinois for the year of 1941.

Substantial increases are shown again in both volume and profits.

Turnover shows an average increase of 25,505 bushels. Grain sales show an increase of \$71,481. Mdse. sales show an increase of \$6,162. The total increase in sales averages \$77,643. The net profit above expenses shows an increase of \$1,476. The net profit above expenses, depreciation, and all charge offs, shows an increase of \$1,983.

Receivables show an increase of 7.67%. Merchandise sales show an increase of 17% which would probably be the reason for the increase in receivables but on the other hand the grain sales show an increase of 37% which should have enlarged the purchasing power of the patrons to such an extent as to overcome the increased merchandise receivables.

Ninety per cent of the companies paid a cash dividend at an average of \$1,692 per company.

Comparison of Averages per Company

	1939	1940	Incr. (+) or Decr. (—)
Notes receiv.	\$ 3,292.00	\$ 3,212.00	—\$ 80.00
Accounts receiv.	9,213.00	10,252.00	+ 1,039.00
Total receiv.	\$ 12,505.00	\$ 13,464.00	+\$ 959.00
Property cost	\$ 37,840.00	\$ 40,115.00	+\$ 2,275.00
Reserve for depr.	17,960.00	19,075.00	+ 1,115.00
Net book value	\$ 19,880.00	\$ 21,040.00	+\$ 1,160.00
Current assets	\$ 39,313.00	\$ 58,063.00	+\$ 18,750.00
Liabilities	11,250.00	26,842.00	+ 15,592.00
Working cap.	\$ 28,063.00	\$ 31,221.00	+\$ 3,158.00
Capital outstd.	\$ 22,348.00	\$ 22,300.00	—\$ 48.00
Earned surplus	25,815.00	30,073.00	+ 4,258.00
Book net worth	\$ 48,163.00	\$ 52,373.00	+\$ 4,210.00
Bk. val. of stock	215.50	234.80	+\$ 19.30
Notes payable per borrowing co.	\$ 7,109.00	\$ 8,893.00	+\$ 1,784.00
Bu. turnover	398,562 bu.	424,067 bu.	+25,505 bu.
Grain sales	\$192,659.00	\$264,140.00	+\$71,481.00
Mdse. sales	36,267.00	42,423.00	+ 6,162.00
Gross sales	\$228,926.00	\$306,569.00	+\$77,643.00
Oper. exp.	\$ 9,644.00	\$ 10,092.00	+\$ 448.00
Depreciation	1,372.00	1,409.00	+\$ 37.00
Bad accounts	555.00	564.00	+\$ 9.00
Total expense	\$ 11,571.00	\$ 12,065.00	+\$ 494.00
Oper. exp., %	4.21%	3.30%	— .91%
Total exp., %	5.05%	3.94%	— 1.11%
Net profit above oper. exp.	\$ 8,692.00	\$ 10,168.00	+\$ 1,476.00
Net profit above all charge offs	\$ 5,856.00	\$ 7,839.00	+\$ 1,983.00
Patronage dividend per paying co.	\$ 5,121.00	\$ 5,940.00	+\$ 819.00

Twenty-six per cent of the companies paid a patronage dividend at an average of \$5,940 per paying company.

About 30% of the companies have borrowed money. The increase in notes payable is attributable to added investments in property and to the increased value of both grain and merchandise.

The average investment in property and equipment is \$40,115 per company whereas the average capital stock outstanding per company is \$22,300. If each company started in business today on the basis of the stock outstanding and property investments it would be necessary to borrow \$17,815 on the average to pay for the property and then another \$31,221 would need to be borrowed to supply working capital. The funds provided for property and working cap-

ital throughout the years are as follows: Capital stock, \$22,300. Earned surplus, \$30,073. Reserve for depreciation, \$19,075. Total funds provided, \$71,448.

Illinois has two farmers elevators that handle over 1,000,000 bus. of grain annually; two more that handle over 750,000 bus.

Farmers Forced to Plant

Warning that benefit payments will be cut against those farmers who do not plant 80 per cent of their potato and peanut allotment and 100 per cent of their rice allotment was sent out Feb. 13 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Deduction rates will be ten times the payment rates. The Department announced Feb. 16 that it would sell enough peanut seed to farmers to plant about 3,000,000 acres.

Corn farmers may plant up to 130 per cent of their corn allotment without incurring deductions in benefit payments other than those for corn.

Wheat farmers whose acreage of this grain is destroyed by causes beyond their control may replace such acreage without incurring benefit deductions.

Increased Flaxseed Goals

Officials estimate that an adequate supply of good flax seed is available, but shortages might develop in limited areas if orders for seed are not placed early enough to allow time to assemble seed, clean it, and redistribute it. The 1942 goal calls for a 34 percent increase in flaxseed production.

It is estimated that from 2,500,000 to 2,600,000 bus. of cleaned seed will be required to seed the 1942 goal of 4,500,000 acres.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced Jan. 16 that the 1942 flaxseed price would be supported by an 85 percent of parity loan, which would in no case be less than \$2.10 per bushel, farm basis, with location and grade differentials. The 85 percent of parity on Jan. 15 was \$2.10, or 15 cents per bushel more than the average farm price on that date.

Tentative State production goals would increase the flax acreage in Minnesota from 1,440,000 acres last year to 1,610,000; in North Dakota from 767,000 to 1,250,000 acres; in South Dakota from 237,000 to 470,000 acres; in Montana, 161,000 to 340,000 acres, and to varying degrees in other flaxseed producing states.

Allan T. Sawyer, manager of the Chicago regional office of the Commodity Credit Corporation, has resigned and will be succeeded Mar. 1 by Chester D. Sturtevant, who was recently appointed chief of the small grains division of the C.C.C.

The Federal Trade Commission in its annual report just issued states that during the fiscal year ended June 30 the Commission issued 357 complaints against companies, associations, or individuals, alleging various forms of unfair competition or unfair, deceptive, or other unlawful acts or practices, as compared with 331 complaints docketed during the last preceding fiscal year. These included 11 cases of alleged combination to fix and maintain prices, 6 cases of alleged combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade, 219 complaints charging misleading representation in advertisements, labels and otherwise, and 57 complaints alleging violation of the Clayton Act.

Minnesotans Ask for Prompt CCC Payments

The war effort and how best it can be aided was the theme of each of the addresses made during the 35th annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, held in Minneapolis, Feb. 17, 18, 19. Each of the sessions was well attended, another grain trade demonstration of its realization of the important place it occupies in gaining ultimate victory.

PRES. OSCAR OLSON, Truman, called the first session to order, and after stating the ass'n was closing the best year in its history, introduced Mayor Kline of Minneapolis, who extended the official welcome. Theo. Frederickson, Murdock responded.

L. H. PATTEN, Glencoe, read the reports of the ass'n's five regional associations: Central Minnesota Grain Men's Ass'n; Southern Minnesota Ass'n; Southeast Grain Men's Ass'n; Western Grain Men's Ass'n and the Lake Regions Ass'n.

SECY A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis: We have been endeavoring for some time to secure more equitable rates on warehouse bonds. The rules and regulations under which we are working were promulgated 20-25 years ago. Marketing conditions have changed, making unnecessary a bond as large as is now required.

E. R. HEFLIN, Omaha, recounted the history of the fidelity bond to adequately apply to employees of farmers co-operative elevators.

SECY NELSON presented his annual report from which the following is taken:

Sec'y Nelson's Report

MEMBERSHIP.—Membership in the Ass'n has remained about the same as last year. While we have lost a few members who have sold out or discontinued business, we have gained a few new members. There is one very noticeable fact—members are becoming more loyal and are using the various departments of the Ass'n more extensively. Our field men are trying to contact our members more frequently in order to advise them more thoroughly of the various Ass'n services.

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.—Nearly 20 years ago the managers in Western Minnesota met semi-annually or oftener for a discussion among themselves of matters of interest pertaining to their operations. About 10 years ago a group of elevator operators organized the Western Grainmen's Ass'n, which association is cosmopolitan in nature and anyone in the country grain trade may be a member and participate in their discussions.

Later this Ass'n was instrumental in assisting to organize the Lake Regions Ass'n, the Central Ass'n, the Southern Ass'n and the S. E. Minnesota Ass'n. We work in close harmony with all 5 of the above Ass'ns. Most of them hold approximately 10 meetings a year. As indicated above, these Regionals are cosmopolitan in membership but do a yeoman's work in securing sentiment on various matters affecting our industry and do a great deal towards educating the country elevators in changes and new rulings pertaining to their operations.

FIDELITY BONDS.—The average bond of our managers has decreased during the last years. In 1930 the average bond of a farmer elevator manager was nearly \$4,000. During the depression many members thought it desirable to decrease this bond and the result is that at the present time, the average bond borders on \$3,000.

I would suggest at this time that our members check their amount of bond. It might be desirable to increase them inasmuch as during the last year we had losses exceeding \$8,000 on one risk.

REORGANIZATION.—During the year many companies have been assisted in re-organization work. Some of these companies organized in the early days were organized under old co-operative laws. These laws have since been repealed, and many companies when renewing their corporate life, elected to come under the 1923-1941 laws.

BOARD MEETINGS.—Representatives of this Association have met during the year with 52 boards of farmers' elevators. We are sorry that conflicting dates made it impossible for us to fill all requests for attendance at board meetings.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT.—Seventy-six members were served during the year by this department. We hope to be in position next year to take care of more work by adding new auditors during the busy season.

ASSOCIATION DEFENSE FUND.—A suit in Ohio, if decided adversely, will place every

member under the Wage and Hour Act. The State Association of Ohio has requested financial assistance, if it becomes necessary to carry this case through the higher courts.

We shall be happy and are prepared to co-operate, and will not need to fall back on our members for additional assessments.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.—During the year we have handled many claims and secured refunds for our members. This department has proven very satisfactory, and claims have often been collected that had been previously turned down in regular channels. A large number of claims that were outlawed could have brought refunds if these claims had been presented in time.

In my capacity as Secretary of your Association, I have personally attended, in addition to annual and board meetings, 9 conferences, 11 regional meetings and 4 national meetings.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

HJALMAR PETERSON, Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission gave a brief history of the farmers elevators in the state, and stated that three of the first elevators organized are still operating, those at Hazel Run, Sacred Heart and Watson. He presented the following statistics from his department: 247 trucks were licensed and the owners bonded as truck grain buyers; 1,423 grain warehouse buyers licenses; 971 grain storage licenses; the total capacity of all warehouses is 47 million bushels; total of grain shipped for the year ending June 30, 1941 was: line elevators 33,000,000 bushels; farmers elevators 62,000,000 bushels; independent elevators 32,000,000 bus.; mills, 2,500,000 bus. The number of each class of warehouse in operation during the year, to June 30, 1941 was: Independent elevators 448; line elevators 324; farmers elevators 297; mills 104.

DON EDISON, Sec'y Iowa Farmers Eltvr. Ass'n, Fort Dodge, Ia., presented one of the most interesting features of the convention, the Rural Youth Discussion Contest, participated in by Chester Randolph, Ankeny, Ia., Glenn Miller, Clarion, Ia., and Gordon Hanson, Cedar Falls, Ia. Each of the boys was a regional winner in the Iowa contest, and each amazed the large audience with his oratorical ability and his knowledge of the subject: Agricultural Co-operatives' Contribution to Democracy. The rapidity and thoroughness of their answers to the questions put to them clearly showed careful research.

LLOYD L. ULLYOT, Bank for Cooperatives, St. Paul, spoke on Proper Distribution of Patronage Dividends. He said in part: The right of qualified ass'ns to establish exemptions from Federal income and certain other kinds of taxes is an important right accorded co-operatives by Federal law. This right is predicated on the principle that a properly conducted co-operative has no profit and, therefore, is exempt from certain taxes that apply to private profit corporations and businesses. In other words, if an ass'n is organized and operated on a true cooperative basis, all of its earnings, after adequate and necessary reserves have been provided, will be paid to producers as patronage dividends, and no net profits will remain to be taxed. However, the ass'n seeking exemption must meet these requirements: It must be owned and patronized by producers of agricultural commodities; it must not do more business with non-members than members; dividends on stock must be limited to 8% or the legal rate of the state in which it is incorporated, whichever is greater; members and non-members must be treated alike; it must keep permanent patronage records; purchases made for non-member, non-producers must not exceed 15% of the total.

Tuesday Evening Session

JOHN W. EVANS, Montevideo, was in charge of this session which discussed many

subjects pertinent to the operation of a cooperative elevator. Attracting young men to the business was given considerable attention, the consensus being that the youth, in most instances, was not ready to come in, other interests being more demanding; that when elected to boards they have shown little or no interest in the proceedings; that 4H boys have proved to be the more easily adaptable to the business. Income tax exemption was discussed, and the questions asked indicated many were making every effort to meet the requirements. Sec'y Nelson, Lloyd Nelson and Sam Morrison of the secretary's office did the "experting."

Wednesday Breakfast Sessions

E. B. SCHULTZ, Pine Island, acted as chairman of the managers' breakfast session.

W. H. PETERSON, supt. local warehouses, Minneapolis, discussed the warehouse law, and urged that more accurate reports be made, explaining by so doing it would simplify the work of the commission and the operator and remove all obstacles to amicable relations. Mr. Peterson related the working of the new trucking law, and how it was aiding the elevator operator. He warned against acceptance of post-dated checks.

C. P. BULL, director Weed and Seed Control, Minneapolis, explained the new seed tag law and the new hybrid seed corn law. It was apparent much opposition against the seed tag law had been built up, but as Walter Green, Lakefield, stated: I came here to vigorously condemn this law, but after hearing the discussion I am willing, and I think all should be to accept it and try it out for a year. After that time if we find it is not workable, we can request a change, based on the year's tryout. Senator Ladine, elevator operator at Bethel, a co-sponsor of the bill, was presented.

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS Breakfast session was under the chairmanship of A. W. Berg, Barnesville.

H. METZGER, pres. Bank for Cooperatives, St. Paul, gave a brief outline of the functions of the Bank, he stated in part: The farmers of this country have been asked to increase their production. The machinery for getting this increased production of the various crops has been set up with national, state and county quotas. The national 1942 quotas, in terms of 1936-1940 average production, call for, among other items, 7% increase in corn, 17% in oats, 103% in soybeans for beans, and a large increase in flax. On the other side of the ledger the program calls for a decrease of 33% in wheat.

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR CLUB

This club made up of members of the farmers' elevators who have served or have been members for at least twenty-five years, was organized three years ago. This group meets annually at the time of the annual convention of the ass'n. Theo. Frederickson presided. F. S. Betz, Chicago, reviewed the history of the farmers elevator movement from the beginning, and stated its conception and operation, its purposes and policies. The records of the club were destroyed in the fire which razed the Farmers Elevator, Litchfield. Manager Geo. Skeim was sec'y of the Club.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

F. PEAVEY HEFFELFINGER, Minneapolis, chairman National Grain Trade Council, who always has an important message for any grain trade gathering, gave an interesting resumé of the Council's activities and of the grain trade's part in the war effort.

LUCIAN STRONG, pres. Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, in his talk on Priorities indicated they have been giving him more than passing concern, and explained what elevator operators must do to secure repairs and new equipment. He emphasized that priority orders

are essential and must be acceptable before material can be secured, and urged that a copy of the law be secured and studied. As an example of what the trade may expect, Mr. Strong cited the case of a town in which two feed mills are located. If one mill breaks down, he may be refused repairs or a new mill, and told to have his grinding done by his competitor.

CLARENCE HENRY, Chicago Board of Trade, gave his opinion of the Rio Conference and its relation to trade. He forecasted a long war and stated that what we now know as surpluses will turn into shortages. He said: We are prone to believe that Argentine corn is of great concern, but it is not when you take into consideration that Roumania is second to the U. S. in corn production, and that its crop is not as large as that of Illinois. You may think that the corn crops of 1940 and 1941 were large, but they are not as large in comparison with 10 year averages of some years back, and bear in mind they can be reduced easily and quickly to the vanishing point. Our hemisphere's territory is almost as large as that of the Axis powers and has more supplies for peace and war. This is an important factor in guaranteeing the success of America in the present conflict. Here are a few interesting figures: The United States produces 36% of the world's wheat, the Axis 11%; 70% of the cotton, the Axis .036; 70% of the petroleum, the Axis .06%. You can rest assured that when full production gets behind the war effort there will be no doubt of the outcome. After the war we will make better use of our economic power than we did after World War I.

E. E. HOWLAND, CCC, Minneapolis, discussed changes in the 1942 county grain program, and called attention to the fact that increased farm production must be carried out in the face of an acute shortage of farm help, and the difficulty in securing farm equipment. He said: Farmers have met emergencies before and will again. They must pay more attention to the rations fed milch cows, so that milk production can be increased. Elevator operators have a definite place in this program of increased farm production. They can promote the feeding of better feed, the planting of better seed.

Thursday Morning Session

This session was given over to the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Service Ass'n, I. B. Scoville, Hendron, presiding.

TOM G. DYER, Des Moines, gave one of his inspiring talks, pointing out that the demands for increased production calls for greater and better salesmanship, and that it is up to the elevator operator to sell the feed that farmers should have to increase their milk, meat and poultry production, and not leave it to the farmer to ask for it. He urged that all produce more feed, more economically.

STANLEY FOLSOM, Minneapolis, read an informative paper on Seeds which is published elsewhere in this number.

GEO. W. SMITH, Minneapolis, reviewed the Oil and Soybean Meal situation, stating that the oil meal production was sold to April, that the soybean meal market will continue firm and production sold far ahead. He called attention to the bag shortage, and suggested that buyers of bagged material keep control of the bags for further use; that conditions will become so serious that shippers of meal will sack it if bags are furnished by the buyer, if this cannot be done meal will be shipped in bulk.

L. H. PATTEN covered the country feed situation giving figures showing stocks on hand; increased acreage for 1942; relation between feed prices; demand.

Final Session

P. J. E. PETERSON, Truman, read the following resolutions which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY MINNESOTA FARMERS' ELEVATORS

RESOLVED, that we pledge our continued cooperation as a body of agricultural producers that we may render the most efficient aid in standing behind the men behind the guns in our new war of such incomprehensive proportions, that we may do our full share in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion for the preservation of our free institutions and the continuance of democratic principles of government.

PROMPT C.C.C. SETTLEMENTS

WHEREAS, there is a considerable delay in the settlement of legitimate claims for storage, re-delivery, re-conditioning and handling charges that arise out of the operations of the Uniform Warehouse Agreement, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we request the officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation to use their best offices to the end that such claims may be brought to a prompt settlement when due.

WITHHOLD C.C.C. GRAIN

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has requested the dairy interests to increase production to meet the demands of the present crisis,

RESOLVED, that we petition the Commodity Credit Corporation to withhold from the market the grain in its possession so that the privately owned feed wheat may be profitably placed on the market.

METHODS OF MOISTURE TESTING

WHEREAS, the present methods of moisture testing employed by the State inspection departments of Minneapolis and Duluth vary greatly between the tests made by country elevators,

RESOLVED, that this convention respectfully petition the inspection departments of the respective cities to use the old inspection method to avoid these variations.

REDUCE CHARGE ACCOUNTS

WHEREAS, economic conditions are such at the present time that make it more favorable for the collection of accounts and also a good opportunity to transact business more nearly on a cash basis to avoid increasing charge accounts,

RESOLVED, that we recommend that member companies take steps to increase their working capital to the end that they may be prepared to meet economic conditions that will follow the war,

We recommend that every member company secure Defense Bonds as its finances permit.

Other resolutions suggested a change in the time of the business session; endorsement of a youth program within the ass'n; thanks to all persons, firms and organizations contributing to the success of the convention.

Election of Directors resulted in the re-election of A. F. Nelson, Theo. Frederickson and O. A. Olstad, for a three year term.

At the directors meeting the following officers were re-elected: pres. Oscar Olson; vice pres. H. A. Fredrickson, Windom; treas. J. E. Brin, Stewartville; A. F. Nelson, sec'y.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Banquet

The SRO sign was out, every available spot in the immense ball room was occupied. Fol-

lowing the meal the guests were entertained with several acts of vaudeville, and then listened to the words of wisdom?? and nonsense spoken by Axel Christensen. Dancing followed and continued to late hour.

Exhibits

Hart-Carter Co. exhibited its new hybrid seed corn machine, succoutash separator and flax machine.

Superior Separator Co. had on display its new elevator machine, offering prizes for a name for the machine.

Seedburo Equipment Co. exhibited a Steinlite Moisture Tester as well as many other of its line of testing and grading equipment.

Harry Hanson was in charge of the booth used jointly by the Day Co. and Innis, Speiden & Co.

Howe Scale Co. exhibited a grain scale beam with Weightograph.

Roskamp Huller Co. had an oat huller on display.

J. H. Fisch Co. showed photographs of many of the elevators the company has erected or moved.

A Cleaner was displayed by A. T. Ferrell Co.

Convention Notes

Joe Soweigh equipped the weary with Soweigh Scale Co. canes.

Art Larson, Hallet & Carey Co. is doing a great work, explaining insect infestation in detail and how to combat it. His display of grains and grain parasites is an interesting feature at these conventions.

The grain commission firms were lavish entertainers. Lunch and — was available in many of the rooms at all times.

Grain elevator builders represented were: T. E. Ibberson Co., Hogenson Const. Co.; Roy Patterson; Hartung Co., Younglove Construction Co.

Machinery supply firms represented were: Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Gerber Sheet Metal Works, R. R. Howell Co., Cleland Mfg. Co.

The Mill Mutuals provided the identification badges.

Tri-State Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. was represented by Elmer Evenson.

Visiting ass'n officials were: Pres. Jacobs and Sec'y Anderson, South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n; Pres. Albright, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

The Ibberson Headache Tablets, passed out freely each morning, made the day more bearable for many.

Each session was preceded by motion pictures. The projector was operated by Lloyd Nelson.

The registration reached 1234, the largest in the history of the ass'n.

Officers, Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, 1942



H. A. Frederickson, Windom, Vice Pres.; J. E. Brin, Stewartville, Treas.; Oscar A. Olson, Truman, Pres., and A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, Sec'y.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

DeWitt, Ark.—The DeWitt Co-operative Buyers Ass'n recently installed a new Steinlite Moisture Meter at its elevator.

CALIFORNIA

Malin, Cal.—The Malin Feeding Co. is building a modern, up-to-date cattle feeding plant south of here.

San Francisco, Cal.—Korinel Laboratories has moved into its new plant in South San Francisco and is in full operation there.

Los Banos, Cal.—Sam Hamburg, West Side farmer, is building a grain elevator on property along the Southern Pacific Railroad right of way near Fourth St. The elevator will have a handling capacity of 5,000 tons of grain, will be 70 x 70 ft., 40 ft. high, and cost about \$25,000. A truck scale will be installed with other up-to-date equipment. Hamburg stated his 1942 grain plantings involve 5,000 acres and that his anticipated crop will be handled in bulk. He will haul the grain to the elevator in his own trucks.

CANADA

Ft. William, Ont.—A number of farmers feeding wheat in western and central Ontario are trading Ontario winter wheat for western wheat and making 25c to 30c a bushel on the deal, according to advices reaching the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The Ontario wheat being exchanged is going to the millers for pastry flour, it is stated.

Winnipeg, Man.—The maximum price of yellow corn 15 per cent moisture during the basic period (Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941) as defined by the Canadian Wheat Board, acting as administrator on behalf of the Wartime Prices & Trade Board, is given as \$1.20 per bushel delivered Montreal, basic domestic freight rates. This means that the maximum price at shipping points in Ontario and Western Canada will be \$1.20 per bushel less the domestic rail freight charges at Montreal. For hybrid white corn a premium up to 10c per bushel over yellow corn may be paid. The board also has defined the maximum price during the basic period of No. 1 feed screenings as \$21.50 per ton, and refuse screenings as \$13.50 per ton at Fort William-Port Arthur or any point in the prairie provinces. In districts where it is necessary to ship in feed, regulations previously issued will apply to screenings, and application must be made to W. J. Brooking, assistant sales manager, the Canadian Wheat Board, 423 Main Street, Winnipeg, giving full particulars.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Intermountain Elevator recently installed a new Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Rocky Ford, Colo.—A new feed grinder and mixer has been installed at the Wolf's Premium Feed Store, which now is equipped to do any kind of custom grinding or to mix special feed formulas.

Wellington, Colo.—The Fort Collins flour mill elevator, subsidiary of the Colorado Mill & Elevator Co., was damaged by fire Jan. 29. The blaze, which followed conveyor shafts to the upper portion of the structure, was discovered by George Steinmetz, manager.

Lamar, Colo.—A 16x20 ft. addition is being added to the office building of the Denver Alfalfa Milling Co. to house the sales and traffic department.

Wray, Colo.—J. S. Parker has returned to the post of manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative elevator, resuming his duties in that capacity Jan. 1. Since his resignation from the position last March he had been with the Fred M. Smith Grain Co. at Denver.

ILLINOIS

Dailey (Penfield p. o.), Ill.—The Dailey Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a seed cleaner.

Zearing, Ill.—The Green Oak Elevator has installed a new Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Arthur, Ill.—Howard Huckelberry recently purchased the Arthur Coal & Feed Co. from A. L. Fulfer.

Patoka, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently. The loss was small.

Savanna, Ill.—George Winter was named manager of the Woodbine Feed Ass'n at the recent annual meeting.

Bement, Ill.—Edward Glennon was reappointed manager of the Bement Grain Co. elevator at the company's recent annual meeting.

Morton, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Coal Co., reports Mgr. Guenther, has installed a Tag Electric Moisture Tester.

Chester, Ill.—The accounting department of the H. C. Cole Milling Co. has been moved to new quarters in the First National Bank Bldg.

Anna, Ill.—The Anna Flour & Feed Co. has installed a Sidney Sheller & Boot, complete bucket elevator and new style rolling screen cleaner.

Shipman, Ill.—Kenneth Breitwiser was appointed manager of the Shipman Co-operative Elevator Co., succeeding William Alward who resigned. Eldon Kahl was named assistant manager.

Mendota, Ill.—The death of William B. Page, 62, Jan. 26, was unexpected, he having been seriously ill only a short time. Mr. Page was widely known to the grain trade, being of the brokerage firm of Page & Kraft.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Minonk, Ill.—R. B. Stoddard, 72, who owned and operated elevators here and at Chatsworth for almost half a century, passed away Feb. 8 at his home here. Cause of death was cancer.

Plano, Ill.—The Plano Farmers Grain Co. at its recent annual meeting did not give a banquet for stockholders as had been its custom in past years, but donated the money it would cost to the Red Cross and Salvation Army.

Stonington, Ill.—The Stonington Co-operative Grain Co. will move the south elevator building from its site east of the Wabash Railroad to a location just south of the present elevator on the west side of the tracks.

Prophetstown, Ill.—The Rock River Lumber & Grain Co. is building a feed storage building just west of its grain elevator. The new structure will be 20x100 ft. in size and have a storage capacity of 10 cars of feed.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The R. B. Stoddard elevator here has been taken over by F. L. Livingston, who will operate it under the name, The Livingston Grain Co. Mr. Livingston has been manager at the elevator for the last 15 years.

Minonk, Ill.—The R. B. Stoddard elevator has been taken over by Leffers & McCully, a partnership between John Leffers and W. D. McCully. Mr. Leffers will be the active manager. He was associated for 30 years with Mr. Stoddard, who passed away Feb. 8.

Spring Valley, Ill.—Cargill, Inc., recently purchased from Henry W. Maurer, La Salle, a tract of land on the south bank of the Illinois River just west of the new Spring Valley bridge, and it is reported, plans are being formulated for construction of a grain elevator.

Paris, Ill.—A verdict in favor of the Van Zant Grain Co. was returned in circuit court Feb. 14, against the Commerce Insurance Co. and William A. Hardy. The suit was brought by the insurance company for the collection of damages paid Mr. Hardy, their client, following an accident on the Brocton-Horace road in 1939, with one of the VanZant trucks.

Champaign, Ill.—The state championship in the 10-acre corn-growing contest went to Paul H. Peabody of Edinburg, who grew 171.01 bus. an acre at a cost of \$335.93. William Woods of Bellflower had the highest yield of 174.32 bus. an acre, but Peabody bested him on cost and quality. The 10-acre soybean contest, held for the first time, was won by Paul Wessenbecker, Mt. Pulaski, who grew 50.73 bus. an acre at a cost of \$252.20—P. J. P.

Cullum, Ill.—The Cullum Co-operative Grain Co. started operations of its elevator Feb. 4, three months to the day from the time its former elevator was destroyed by fire on Nov. 4, 1941. The new elevator, constructed by George Saathoff, is thoroughly modern thruout. It is 37x38 ft. and contains nine bins, 56 ft.; the height of the entire building is 80 ft., completely sheathed in steel and electrically equipped thruout. It has a capacity of 45,000 bus.

Edwardsville, Ill.—The reconstructed elevator of the A. & B. Feed & Seed Store, damaged by fire last March, is in full operation. The enlarged buildings have approximately one-third more floor space, and have been equipped with the latest type machinery for grinding and mixing feed and grain handling. Seed cleaning will also be a feature, a modern seed cleaner having been installed for servicing all field seed and especially clover, alfalfa, soybeans and cow peas.

CHICAGO NOTES

The American Corn Millers Federation will hold its annual meeting Apr. 28 at the Morrison Hotel.

John Klingelhofer, 77, a retired hay and grain dealer, was fatally injured in a fall at his home Feb. 17.

Philip R. O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Arthur F. Lindley will represent the exchange on the National Grain Trade Council.

The Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants officers for the ensuing year, named by the board of managers Feb. 19, are the same as last year: Alfred W. Mansfield, pres.; R. L. Combs, vice pres., and Ralph Brown, sec'y-treas.

Both amendments to the rules of the Board of Trade on soybean deliveries were adopted, No. 1 by 306 to 272, and No. 2 by 310 to 273. The Cash Grain Ass'n opposed the amendments to Rule 292 as working to the disadvantage of producers and country shippers. The processors were said to favor the change.

Bert A. Davis, 50, a wheat broker for Lamson Bros. & Co., and a member of the Board of Trade for 26 years, died Feb. 20 in his home at Elmhurst. Mr. Davis was a director of the Elmhurst National Bank and a member of the Union League Club of Chicago. Funeral services were held Feb. 23, with interment at Elmhurst.

The following have been elected to membership in the Board of Trade: Arthur C. Cable, Farwell Winston, James M. Welches, George J. Martin, and Sidney M. Levi, Chicago; Henry U. Harris, Newton C. Eblen, New York; Herman A. Jeub, Minneapolis; Roy C. Craft, Mendota, Ill.; Talmadge E. Decker, Brockton, Ill.; Francis W. Bartlett, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.; Herman L. Buehler, Hinsdale, Ill.; Arthur McKinley, Omaha, Neb.; Hollie N. Oakley, Terre Haute, Ind.; William H. Flentye, Aurora, Ill.

INDIANA

Williams, Ind.—The Adams County Farm Bureau has appointed Owen Carrier, formerly located at Dixon, Ind., as manager, succeeding Wm. Houk.—A. E. L.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. has enlarged its office into a salesroom, with poultry supplies, inoculation, seeds and feed displays neatly arranged.

Claypool, Ind.—Herbert Clark is new manager of Layer Bros. Elevator, replacing Arthur Mathews who is now employed at Ammunition Depot, Kingsbury, Ind.

Lafayette, Ind.—Leonard L. Duncan has retired as manager of Lamson Bros. grain offices in the Lafayette Loan & Trust Bldg., and has moved to his farm near Crawfordsville.

Snow Hill, Ind.—The Snow Hill Grain Co. has completed the improvements consisting of an addition to its feed mill, 12x24x12 ft., equipped with overhead bins; two-ton mixer and several new motors.—A. E. L.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Lawson & Switzer have opened a feed department at their new location on highway 114 and have installed grinding and mixing equipment. They also added a complete line of Master Mix feeds.

Brook, Ind.—Wm. S. Cunningham, 76, engaged in the grain merchandising business here for many years prior to his retirement, died Feb. 16 in the Jasper County Hospital, Rensselaer, where he had been a patient for about two weeks.

Terhune (Sheridan R. F. D. 1), Ind.—The Wallace Grain Co. elevator was threatened by fire recently when an overheated stove in the feed office set fire to some bags and the floor around the stove. The blaze was beaten out by employees with bags before the firemen from Sheridan arrived.

Coatsville, Ind.—A bulk hominy bin and corn crib is being built at the Coatsville Elvtr. & Feed Co. elevator. The bulk hominy bin is 14x15 ft., 24 ft. high, built so that trucks can load without any scooping. The corn crib is 32x15 ft., 24 ft. high, and will be filled by an ear corn conveyor.

Lochiel (Fowler, R.F.D. 1), Ind.—Joseph Anthony Stone, 62, manager of the Lochiel Farmers Elevator and widely known in grain circles thruout this section, died in the St. Elizabeth Hospital, Lafayette, Feb. 14, where he had been a patient for a week. Death was attributed to a heart ailment.

Patoka, Ind.—Gordon Byron Bingham, 75, who for many years had been manager of the Igleheart Bros., Inc., grain elevator, died recently, following illness of one week. Burial was in the Patoka cemetery with Masonic honors. He was born in Gibson County and spent his entire life in the county.—W.B.C.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its regular dinner meeting in the Wayne Hotel March 9, 7:00 p. m. Edwin H. Koeneman, C.P.A., will be the evening's speaker, his subject, "Taxes and More Taxes." All persons of the grain and feed trade are cordially invited to attend.

Decatur, Ind.—The solvent division of the Central Soya Co. will construct a flour mill for the production of soybean flour, to be ready for operations about April 1, D. W. McMillen, board chairman, recently announced. The building will be erected south of the toasting plant, of concrete, and will be 65x32 ft. in size, five stories high, containing approximately 5,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

IOWA

Dougherty, Ia.—Tyden Feed & Livestock Co. recently installed a new pelleting machine.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Hudson, Ia.—The Hudson Lumber & Grain Co. has installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Farragut, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator has purchased a new 44-ft., 40-ton scale.

Clarksville, Ia.—The C. C. Green & Son elevator office roof was damaged by a small fire Feb. 1.

Akron, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has wrecked the cement storage bins used for coal storage.

Ft. Atkinson, Ia.—Wiest Bros, recently installed an 80-h.p. diesel engine to supplement their present water power.

Faulkner, Ia.—Jacob Schachterle, 86, father of Chas. Schachterle, who operated an elevator here for several years is dead.—A.G.T.

Jefferson, Ia.—Frank Milligan, for many years in the grain business here, is in Methodist Hospital recovering from a heart attack.

Akron, Ia.—John H. Ernest, Sr., 53, for the last 17 years manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., was killed in an auto accident on Jan. 26.

Auburn, Ia.—Donald J. Schleisman, employed at the Wernimont Bros. Grain Co. elevator, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Underberg were married Feb. 16.

Hawarden, Ia.—Business is very good, hope it continues. Lots of cattle, hog and poultry feed moving.—G. Keizer, mgr., Northwest Iowa Seed Co.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—We expect to build a 45,000-bu. ear corn crib annex to our south elevator.—Wm. Grettenberg, Wm. Grettenberg Grain Co.

Riverside, Ia.—F. W. Schnobelen has moved his feed and produce business to his cold storage locker building near the Rock Island Railroad depot.

Richards, Ia.—Ewald Boettcher, manager of the Richards Elvtr. Co. elevator, and Miss Lorna Schoepke of Rockwell City were married Feb. 1.

Palmer, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new air compressor (Curtis) and manlift. J. C. Kintz supplied material and did the work.

Sioux City, Ia.—The city dock commission is studying plans for the proposed erection of a grain storage elevator. J. C. Mullaney heads the commission.

Ossian, Ia.—John Joster who recently purchased the Wiltgen feed mill, has taken possession of the business and moved his family here from Elkport, Ia.

Rockwell City, Ia.—Harry Kleemeier, owner of the Quality Seed Store, has installed feed grinding and mixing equipment and will carry a full line of poultry and livestock feeds.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Joe Guinan has resumed his work at the Loveland Elvtr. Co. elevator after being absent for several weeks, ill of pneumonia.

Davenport, Ia.—Max Boetger, operator of the Max Boetger Rye Mill, recently filed bankruptcy proceedings, listing liabilities at \$10,583.37 and assets at \$10,287.42. Exemption is asked on \$1,757.82.

Jolley, Ia.—John E. Swanson is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., taking up his new duties about Feb. 15. He formerly was employed at Gowrie, Ia., in the E. J. Bruntlett grain office.

Fenton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install new belt and cups and electric head drives in both of its elevators, and a new shipping-out scale, a new steel loading-out spout and major repairs in its main elevator to put the plant in efficient shape to handle the 1942 crop. The J. H. Fisch Co. has the contract.

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Paullina, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has moved into its new modern office building. A new 30-ton scale was installed there.

Hanna, Ia.—Miss Ella Gross who has been an active member in the office of Hanna Lumber & Grain Co. for 11 years, resigned Feb. 1. Her associates in the office write "We are listening for wedding bells."

Greenfield, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. was visited by thieves Feb. 15th. Safe-crackers broke into the office, opened the safe and stole between \$150 and \$200 in cash and about \$400 in checks.—A.G.T.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Blencoe Farmers Elevtr. Co. set another record for business in the year just closed, the total gross income for the elevator during the year being \$25,881.69. John Hendricks is manager of the elevator.

Barnes City, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has installed a new rubber covered belt, new Nù-Hy Elevator Cups, roller bearing on leg and manlift and other improvements. J. C. Kintz supplied material and did the work.

Ventura, Ia.—Lester Hansen of Clear Lake has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. to succeed W. J. Leonard, retired. He will begin his new duties March 1.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Northwood, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting authorized its manager, H. H. Douglass, to purchase a \$500 defense bond out of the company's surplus. A net gain of profits of \$3,132.09 for the year was shown.

State Center, Ia.—George Mead, 78, over 30 years identified with grain and coal trade here, died Feb. 16. He had suffered a stroke in July, 1937, and never fully recovered. For three weeks before his death he had been bedfast.

Sioux City, Ia.—Bradley Skeels, formerly of the grain and seed division of the department of agriculture at Minneapolis, Minn., has been transferred to the local office. He will be assisted by Robert H. Martin, grain supervisor here.

Sioux City, Ia.—Sixty-five employees of the Sioux City Grain Exchange enjoyed a "get-together" party at the Elks Club the evening of Feb. 11. A. P. Meyers, exchange president, presided. Dinner preceded the showing of motion pictures.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. & Supply Co. entertained at Farmers Night at the Roxy Theatre the evening of Feb. 24. The house was filled to capacity, free tickets being distributed while seating capacity lasted. An enjoyable program of varied features was presented and a \$25 Defense Bond as well as other prizes awarded. Edgar Schuelke is manager of the elevator.

Rudd, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. at its recent annual meeting burned its mortgage. The company was organized 42 years ago. Don Edison, Fort Dodge, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, was present and addressed the meeting. A lunch of sandwiches, rolls, doughnuts and coffee was served at noon. Homer Burcham has been manager of the elevator the last six and one-half years and Keith Stiles is second man.

Webster City, Ia.—Grain grading and quality improvement schools were conducted this month in north central and northwest Iowa. On Feb. 26 a school will be held here for Hamilton County. Soy beans, flax, oats and barley are subjects covered. Willis Combs, Chicago, representing the U.S.D.A. Extension Service; H. A. Harlow, Federal Grain Supervisor, Cedar Rapids; D. E. Western, agriculturist, Quaker Oats Co., and representatives of the Iowa State College Extension Service are conducting the school. On Feb. 18 it was held at Cherokee, Lewis Hotel; Feb. 19, Sioux County; Feb. 23, Algona; Feb. 24, Dickinson County; and Feb. 25, Lyon County.

Carroll, Ia.—Virgil W. Welp of Haverhill, who, with his father, E. O. Welp, have owned and operated the Brinkman elevator since last November as the V. W. Welp Grain Co., recently sold the business back to its former owner and Leo Brinkman will once more manage the elevator.

Iowa City, Ia.—A dinner meeting will be held here Feb. 26 at Hotel Jefferson, the second of a series of district meetings scheduled for this spring by Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. Harry Dean is in charge of arrangements. Non-member friends are cordially invited to attend these meetings where a large portion of the time will be devoted to open forum discussions of present day issues. A similar meeting, the first of the series, was held Feb. 25 at Mt. Pleasant.

KANSAS

Kinsley, Kan.—The Miller Grain Co. has installed a seed germinator.

Bucklin, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. elevator was slightly damaged by fire on Feb. 3.

Wakefield, Kan.—We are increasing our feed mill capacity by installing a larger hammer mill and other equipment.—Wakefield Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Bremen, Kan.—Henry Duever recently retired as manager of the Bremen Farmers Union Co-op, Ass'n elevator after 18 years service, and has been succeeded by Edward Brennecke.

Coolidge, Kan.—Sullivan Bros., Grain, Ulysses, Kan., have added 35,000 bus. additional storage capacity to their local plant, of which Gene Cain is manager, giving them 110,000 bus. in their federally licensed elevator.

LaCrosse, Kan.—The LaCrosse Grain Co., Peter A. Herrman, owner, opened for business early this month. Jacob Depperschmidt, formerly of the Farmers Union, is manager. The new concern has an operating agreement with the Continental Grain Co., Kansas City, and Mr. Depperschmidt stated is equipped to handle cash or storage grain in unlimited quantities.

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Stafford, Kan.—The air compressor tank in the Stafford Grain & Supply Co. elevator blew up early in February. No one was injured.

Rosalia, Kan.—The 7,000-bu. elevator and warehouse and contents of the J. B. Marshall Grain Co. was destroyed by fire the night of Feb. 5. The loss, estimated at about \$10,000, is partially covered by insurance. The elevator was built about two years ago.

Baldwin City, Kan.—B. C. Christopher & Co. have purchased the Baldwin Elvtr. Co. business from Mrs. Bob McDaniels, who will continue the business as manager. Mrs. McDaniels purchased the elevator about a year and a half ago from J. C. Wilson.

Dodge City, Kan.—Sec'y J. F. Moyer of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, calls attention to the fact that the new grain bushelage tax law in Kansas, which became effective Mar. 2, 1941, requires reports for only 10 months on March 1, covering grain handled from Mar. 2, '41 to Dec. 31, '41. The tax under the new law is 50c per 1,000 bus., or one-half mill per bu. It is based on the number of bushels handled and replaces the former levy on stocks.

Cherryvale, Kan.—Sale of the bankrupt N. Sauer Milling Co. mill property to Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., was not approved by the court, the sale held up because of a legal technicality in advertising the sale at public auction. It is assumed, however, that the property will be turned over to the Bowersock company at the expiration of 30 days, altho it will be an entirely new transaction with other bidders, perhaps, participating. In the former sale Bowersock Mills & Power Co. was sole bidder.

KENTUCKY

Sandy Hook, Ky.—In an explosion at a local grist mill, recently, two men, Oscar Gibson, 58, and Chas. Gilliam, 57, were killed, and four persons were injured. Mill officials stated an object caught in the grinding machinery was fired by a gasoline engine, causing the explosion.

Lexington, Ky.—M. D. Royce, Winchester, chairman of the Kentucky Agriculture War Board appealed to farmers to delay sale to mills of soybeans with high oil content because they are needed for seed. "Large quantities of approved varieties of these soybeans will be needed to plant the additional acreage farmers have agreed to grow this year, and until farmers have time to buy all the soybeans they need to plant the 1942 crop, seed of good germination rating should be sold only for planting," Royce advised. To prevent a shortage of the more desirable varieties of soybean seed, the Commodity Credit Corporation will buy for \$2 a bushel all lots of unmixed approved varieties remaining on hand May 31, 1942, provided germination is 85 per cent or better.—A.W.W.

Lancaster, Ky.—Damage estimated at \$45,000 was caused Feb. 10 by fire that destroyed the brick building of the Lancaster Milling Co. Large quantities of flour and grain were consumed.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Frederick, Md.—Prof. Kenneth A. Clark, of the University of Maryland animal husbandry department, has joined the staff of Dietrich & Gambrell, Inc., feed manufacturers here and at Lewisburg, Pa.

Union Bridge, Md.—The Farmers Co-operative, Inc., recently purchased additional feed storage facilities, a well built stucco structure located close to its present buildings. Improvements have been made to the building so as to afford convenient truck access on all sides.

MICHIGAN

Imlay City, Mich.—The elevator on East Third St., built by Walter Walker & Co. in 1874, recently was sold to Edison J. Kerr of Melvin, and is being razed.

Parma, Mich.—The Parma Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased the building it is located in from the N. Y. C. Railroad Co. The elevator company has used the building for the last 23 years.

MINNESOTA

Marshall, Minn.—It is planned to organize a local Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Lake City, Minn.—Slipping V-belts caused a small fire in the Farmers Elevator Co. plant recently.

Henning, Minn.—Al Anderson, who operated the old Farmers' Elevator here about 16 years ago, died at his home in Halloway.

Nelson, Minn.—Arthur D. Johnson, proprietor of the local feed mill, died as the result of injuries received in an accident at the mill.

Truman, Minn.—Lloyd S. Matson of Jackson has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and has assumed his new duties.

Claremont, Minn.—T. A. Crumb has taken over the management of the Hunting Elevator, succeeding Dwight Morford, who resigned.

Lismore, Minn.—Barney Henning recently took over the management of the E. A. Brown elevator. He succeeds Joe Fehring, who resigned.

Duluth, Minn.—A meeting of local shippers and traffic men was called for Feb. 20 relative to the impending railroad car shortage which may necessitate priorities in shipping space and the organization of a central car com'te to help alleviate the situation locally. The government is shipping from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 bus. of feed wheat to the east, which takes considerable car tonnage to move.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—During the lake navigation season of 1941, there was received at Duluth-Superior docks 34,231 tons of screenings, from Canada. This was sold and distributed to various points in this country.—F. G. C.

Wanamingo, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently presented \$200 to the local fire department, a gift of appreciation for the company's effective fire fighting abilities when it confined a threatening fire to a limited area and prevented spread of the flames to the elevator company's property.

Brownnton, Minn.—The Brownnton Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has been organized; directors: Henry Streich, Otto Schatz, H. A. Braun, Fred Knick, James Pikal, R. J. Zeidler, W. C. Hochsprung. The new company either will buy one of the local elevators, or build one during the spring or summer.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Inc., will hold its next annual convention at the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, on Jan. 11-12, '43. An invitation will be extended to feed manufacturers and distributors in the northwest to attend a joint session at which mutual problems will be discussed.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. will build a laboratory adjacent to its A mill, Philip W. Pillsbury, president, recently announced. The new structure will house an expanded wheat selection and testing department, including test mill, as well as a complete modern bakery. Construction will start at once.

Frederick C. McDowell, 67, veteran grain and elevator official, died in Eitel Hospital on Feb. 10. Mr. McDowell had been superintendent of Pillsbury Union Elevator for many years. He was superintendent of Hales-Hunter elevator at St. Louis Park until his retirement several years ago.

Edward C. Noll, grain supervisor in Minneapolis for a number of years, died unexpectedly Jan. 24. He was found dead in bed. Mr. Noll had complained of feeling ill two days before and had gone home. He had been employed as a grain inspector by the Buffalo Corn Exchange until he entered the federal service as a grain supervisor in September, 1917. He had been stationed at several markets but spent most of his time in the federal service here and at Duluth.

MISSOURI

Boonville, Mo.—C. T. Babbitt has opened a feed and produce business here.

Salisbury, Mo.—Mrs. Emma Oldham, city collector, has resigned to become bookkeeper at the Farmers Elevator in this city.—P. J. P.

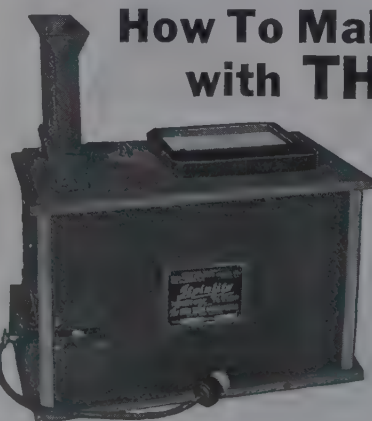
Sikeston, Mo.—The Scott County Milling Co. of Sikeston has just received a processing tax refund of \$2,575 from the Federal government.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—The marriage on Feb. 28 of Miss Leola Couch of New London, Mo., to Lawrence Wellman, of the Pollock Milling Co., has been announced.—P. J. P.

Macon, Mo.—Robert Lammers, traveling salesman for General Mills, Inc., with headquarters here, and Miss Hester Reynolds of Tipton, Mo., were married Feb. 7.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—J. W. Buffington, who recently resigned as head of the Missouri State Grain Department, has resumed the practice of law in this city as a member of the firm of Rodgers, Buffington & Adams.—P. J. P.

Salisbury, Mo.—Albert Flashpohler, who has been acting manager of the Farmers' Elevator since the death of Lee Webster in October, was chosen manager at the annual meeting of the board of managers. Mr. Flashpohler has been connected with the business for the last seven years as bookkeeper and assistant manager.—P. J. P.



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620 BROOKS BLDG.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Madison, Mo.—Elijah C. Featherston, 83, former proprietor of a mill at Callao, Mo., and a Madison business man for many years, died Feb. 7. His death occurred in a Columbia, Mo., hospital after an operation and following a short illness.—P. J. P.

Ritchey, Mo.—Richard L. Hays has completely overhauled the old Ritchey Milling Co. mill he purchased at foreclosure sale two years ago, installed the latest type milling equipment and now has the mill in operation. Mr. Hays recently formed a partnership with W. C. Rogers, an experienced miller, formerly of Muskege, Okla., to operate the plant. A hammer mill has been installed for custom feed grinding.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Dan B. Moore and Pete Ressel are in charge of the Kansas City Board of Trade sampling department. Carl Finster, chief inspector, died Jan. 5. Mr. Moore has been a sampler since 1917 and Mr. Ressel since 1922.

Benjamin L. Hargis has been appointed regional director for Kansas City regional office of the Office of Price Administration, Leon Henderson, administrator, recently announced. Mr. Hargis for the last 25 years has been general partner in Lamson Bros. & Co. He has served as president of the Kansas City Board of Trade and as vice-pres. of the Chamber of Commerce.

Carlos Bradley, who has operated a m.f.a. exchange at Shelbyville, Mo., is working in the office of the M. F. A. Grain & Feed Co. here, assisting Frank Farnen and James Vaughn. The MFA Grain & Feed Co. discontinued its millfeed division Feb. 15, following a policy of keeping its activities confined to the servicing of its own co-operative group and the handling of a general grain business.

The Staley Milling Co. has purchased the North Kansas City plant of the Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, and will operate it as Staley Milling Co., Plant No. 2. Located near the present Staley mill, it will be coordinated with the present milling facilities of the company, giving a combined production of 35 carloads of poultry and livestock feeds and corn meal daily. The No. 2 plant will be completely remodeled and modernized. The main building, 305x88 ft., 22 ft. high, provides storage space for more than 200 carloads of sacked feed. Bulk storage facilities are for 40,000 bus. Tom Staley, manager of the Staley Milling Co., recently completed a large warehouse and office addition to Plant No. 1.

Frank B. Cummings, 41, treasurer of the Norris Grain Co., and a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was killed early Feb. 18, when his car skidded on Broadway between 23rd and 24th Sts., and crashed into a light pole. A portion of the steering wheel crushed and pierced his chest. Mr. Cummings was en route home from a monthly dinner of the Kansas City Feed Club when the accident occurred. Frank B. Cummings was born in Cohoes, N. Y. His first connection with the local grain trade was with Hall-Baker Grain Co., and he continued with Farmers National Grain Corp. when it bought out Hall-Baker. With the dissolution of the government-sponsored grain corporation, he became connected with an Amarillo, Tex., firm, returning here in 1938 to become treasurer of the Norris Grain Co.

MONTANA

Fairview, Mont.—Harvey Allen McCracken, 56, of Bainville, died recently. For several years he had served as superintendent of elevators for the Fairview Milling Co.

Stanford, Mont.—A movement is underway to organize a Farmers Milling & Elevator Co. here with the intention of purchasing the Stanford Flour Milling Co.'s local business.

NEBRASKA

Reynolds, Neb.—George Shortridge has purchased the Reynolds elevator from Donald Davis.—R. R. J.

Adams, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s sale was broken into the night of Feb. 15 and \$225 in cash and checks were taken.

Wausa, Neb.—W. H. Waterman, 78, who served as manager and grain buyer for the Farmers Elevator for several years after that business was established here, died recently.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Hill Feed Co. has filed incorporation papers with the sec'y of state. The Lincoln firm, capitalized at \$25,000, was organized by Roscoe S. Hill, L. H. Fairchild and Ruth D. Hill.—R. R. J.

Nelson, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator Co. paid an 8 per cent dividend on capital stock on the past year's business. The company during the last year erected four new coal sheds. Madison Sage operates the elevator.

Dorchester, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Coal Co. on Feb. 11 entertained about 800 persons at a free dinner, the occasion being its annual meeting. An 8 per cent dividend was declared to the stockholders.

Doniphan, Neb.—The Doniphan Grain Co. elevator, owned by Clinton Beers, was purchased by H. T. Turner of Cairo recently. The elevator has been leased for the past year by Engels of Cairo and used for storage.

Stromsburg, Neb.—Joe Sundberg was named a new director of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Ass'n at the annual meeting. Dividends declared were: 4% on capital stock, three cents per bushel of grain sold; 15% on purchases of feed. Alfred Thorstensen is manager.—R.R.J.

Cozad, Neb.—Arthur Jensen, manager of the Allied Mills local plant, entertained employees of the plant and office at dinner at the Dixie Inn the evening of Feb. 9. During the course of the evening the employees pledged a certain sum each week for the purchase of U. S. Defense Bonds.

Crete, Neb.—A. L. Johnson, Jr., sec'y of the Crete Mills, has been appointed to assist in the department of physics at Doane College. He will conduct courses in the theory of optics, electricity and magnetism as a part-time instructor. Mr. Johnson is a member of the American Physical Society, the American Ass'n for the Advancement of Science, and Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity.—R.R.J.

Grand Island, Neb.—A general meeting of managers and salesmen of the Nebraska Consolidated Milling Co. was held here recently at Hotel Yancey, presided over by A. L. Johnson, manager of the local plant. A. A. Andre of Omaha, chief chemist for the company, addressed the gathering.

NEW ENGLAND

Dover-Foxcroft, Me.—The warehouse of M. A. Sanborn was badly damaged by fire early the morning of Jan. 21.

NEW JERSEY

Boonton, N. J.—Naphole, Inc., a subsidiary of E. F. Drew & Co., has been merged with that company and the business hereafter will be conducted as the Farm Feed Division of E. F. Drew & Co., Inc. The firm maintains offices here, and in Chicago, Boston and New York.

NEW YORK

Dexter, N. Y.—The George Schreiner, Jr., grist mill and adjoining power house were destroyed by fire Feb. 16.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ellendale, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator of which Fred H. Dettloff is manager, recently installed a new grain cleaner.

Hampden, N. D.—Norman Hoiland, who has been second man at the Farmers Elevator, recently moved to Jamestown, where he will manage an elevator.

Petersburg, N. D.—A new seed house is just being completed by the Petersburg Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. The work is being done by Hover Vigen.—W.H.H.

Clyde, N. D.—Lars Midjaas, manager and owner of the Farmers Elevator Co., has purchased a new 20-ton Howe Scale with 28 ft. deck, to be installed this spring as soon as weather will permit.—W.H.H.

OHIO

Barnesville, O.—The Farmers Supply Co. has purchased the Hilltop Mills, next door, assuming control Feb. 1.

Lockwood, O.—W. A. Northway & Co. reported a small loss when high winds damaged their plant recently.

This tells why THE Nu-Hy GRAIN BUCKET Outperforms

Here are three elevator legs—identical except for bucket equipment:

"A" is equipped with conventional buckets spaced according to required practice. Maximum efficiency is 80% based on spacing as shown.

"B" is equipped with "Nu-Hy" Buckets—scientifically designed for close spacing. Guaranteed efficiency is 90% based on continuous or further apart spacing.

"C" is equipped with old style Super-Capacity "V" Buckets continuously spaced. Maximum efficiency is 65% based on spacing as shown.

By using "Nu-Hy's" as spaced in "A" leg, capacity is increased 12½%, and when spaced continuous as shown in "B" leg, increase in capacity is over 100%.

By using "Nu-Hy's" as spaced in "C" leg, capacity is increased 38%, and when spaced continuous as shown in "B" leg, increase of capacity is 76%.



The "Nu-Hy" Grain Bucket wins on every count—efficiency, smoothness of operation, carrying capacity. Our unconditional guarantee is your assurance of full satisfaction. Write for Capacity Analysis Form No. 76—find out what we can do for you. It's free, and there's no obligation.

Screw Conveyor Corporation
702 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.
SCREW CONVEYORS HAMMOND PRODUCTS ELEVATOR BUCKETS
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Bloominburg, O.—The Bloominburg Grain Co.'s plant sustained a small amount of damage from high winds recently.

Greenwich, O.—The Greenwich Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Kelley Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Milford Center, O.—The Ohio Grain Co. has been incorporated; capitalized at \$75,000; 1,125 shares n.p.v.; H. P. Clouse and R. B. Neir, incorporators.

Shinrock, O.—The Shinrock Elvtr. & Supply Ass'n reported an increase of 57 per cent in business in 1941 over that of 1940, and the biggest year in the 23 years of its existence. Samuel Jeffery, manager, was reappointed for 1942.

Columbus Grove, O.—Daniel Fisher, 66, manager of the Columbus Grove elevator for the past seven years, died Feb. 6 in Lima Memorial Hospital. He was taken to the hospital Feb. 1 and was operated for appendix and gall stones the following day.

Dayton, O.—The Ohio Grain Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n is urging its members to be prompt in advising its sec'y, W. W. Cummings, of any special subject they desire to have discussed at the ass'n annual meeting to be held at the Biltmore Hotel June 8-9.

Kirby, O.—The Kirby Elevator recently installed new equipment that included a fan sheller, corn drag with drive, electric truck hoist, new style revolving screen cleaner, large bucket elevator, several electric motors with chain and belt drives, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Springfield, O.—The Union National Milling Co., exercising an option to purchase, is possessor of the city-owned property it has occupied under lease since September, 1937. Sale of the property has been confirmed by the City Commission. Plans are being formulated to rebuild buildings on the property that were destroyed by fire on Jan. 15. The firm has continued its business since the fire, but was forced to suspend milling operations.

Monpelier, O.—The Superior Grain & Coal Co. opened for business Feb. 2 in its new elevator on Empire St., near the Wabash depot. New equipment including a scale, corn sheller, grain hoist, feed mixer, seed cleaner and other machinery is being installed and premiums will be given to patrons all during the month. Howard Myers, operator of the elevator of the Myers Grain & Coal Co. at Edgerton, O., is manager of the local elevator.

Minster, O.—The Minster Farmers Exchange has let a contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a feed mill. The mill will have 17 processing bins, a large milling floor with a double driveway. A Jacobson Hammer Mill, a 60-h.p. motor and a special line of Sidney machinery will be installed, the latter to include corn cleaner, crusher, grader and other equipment with a Sidney special overhead dump. The entire building will be covered with asbestos special type sheets.

OKLAHOMA

Pocasset, Okla.—Hershel Mason, associated with the Moore-Stauffer Grain Co., and Miss Bernice Brown, Fairview, were married Feb. 1.

Anadarko, Okla.—The Vollmer Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a large three screen grain and seed cleaner from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Terral, Okla.—The Burris Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Ft. Worth is building an elevator here, located about half way between Terral and the Red River bridge.

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here May 13 and 14 with headquarters at the Youngblood Hotel. Com'ites will be actively engaged, meanwhile, lining up an excellent program for the occasion. In view of the important questions presenting themselves daily to all grain and feed dealers, which will come up for consideration at the session, a large turnout is expected as all members will wish to be present.

Enid, Okla.—The Continental Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., has purchased the 2,000,000-bu. elevator owned by the F.C.A. The elevator, one of the modern structures of the local terminal area, has been operated by the Union Equity Co-operative Exchange, and the purchase is subject to the lease by that concern, which expires May 31. Formal transfer of the property will be made on June 1. The new owners will operate the elevator as an independent unit. With this new addition the Continental Grain Co. will operate approximately 15,500,000 bus. of storage.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Marshfield, Ore.—High winds recently did a small amount of damage at the plant of Farr & Elwood, Inc.

Snohomish, Wash.—Otto Zahler, elderly feed dealer, suffered a broken arm in a fall on a sidewalk recently.

Spangle, Wash.—Pat Kuehl has resigned as manager of the Centennial warehouse and has moved to Spokane.

Portland, Ore.—The board of governors of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n held a dinner meeting at the Aero Club Feb. 13.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Thos. D. Sutherland, Jr., prominent feed dealer, died at a local hospital Feb. 4 after an extended illness. He was born in Rushville, Neb. He had been associated with his father here in the Hoquiam Feed Co.

Portland, Ore.—Don Marshall, formerly with the concentrates department of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., died recently after a brief illness. He severed his connection Dec. 1 with the above firm to engage in F. B. I. war work.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., will shortly install a \$7,000 pea cleaning plant in one of the company's warehouses. The plant will be equipped to process 13,000 acres of Austrian winter peas.—F. K. H.

Lind, Wash.—J. E. Shimek, who has been manager of the Milwaukie Grain Elvtr. Co. for several years, resigned recently and has been succeeded by V. W. Reeve of Connell. Mr. Shimek will devote his entire time to farming.

Yakima, Wash.—The Valley Flour Mills has been sold to General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis, J. F. Altmeyer, proprietor of the local concern, recently announced. The plant is being leased, with Mr. Altmeyer remaining as manager.

Monroe, Wash.—The Pacific Flax Ass'n, Inc., has purchased the former Carnation Co. condenser for immediate conversion into a flax fiber processing plant. Seed has been purchased for the sowing of 1,000 acres of flax this year for processing at the plant.

Nemo (Wadessa p. o.), Wash.—Thieves forced their way into the warehouse of the Continental Grain Co. the night of Feb. 9, taking approximately 2,000 grain bags, used to store grain before cutting into the elevator. A truck was used to haul the loot away.

Portland, Ore.—All officers of the Portland Grain Exchange were re-elected at the recent annual meeting. They are: Thos. Kerr, president; George E. Krummeck, vice-pres.; D. B. Long, sec'y, and N. J. Barbare, treas. Directors chosen were: Floyd S. Roberts, P. G. Ostroot, Fay Malone, S. E. Mikkelsen and A. M. Chrystall.

Moody (Ruff p. o.), Wash.—One thousand second hand grain sacks were stolen from the Odessa Trading Co. warehouse the night of Feb. 5. The sacks and a quantity of wheat were hauled away in a truck. A bale of new sacks, rolled out to the warehouse platform, was left there. Entry had been gained by forcing a hasp with a small wrecking bar.

Portland, Ore.—Wm. N. Pattullo of Balfour, Guthrie & Co. is retiring after being connected with the grain exporting and milling firm for 44 years. A dinner for him last week was attended by many of the older employees. Mr. Pattullo, who was once manager of Balfour, Guthrie & Co. Spokane office, is one of three brothers who were long connected with the grain firm.—F. K. H.

Pullman, Wash.—At the request of the Inland Empire Pea Growers Ass'n the State AAA com'ites in Washington and Idaho have wired Washington, D. C., asking that a representative of the USDA be sent here at the earliest possible date to hold a conference with growers and pea processors to clarify the questions that have been brought up regarding the government's request for the 75 per cent increase in pea acreage this year.

Waitsburg, Wash.—Bulk wheat storage space totaling 1,260,000 bus. is being provided at eight points by the Touchet Valley Grain Growers. This is report of R. B. Collins, Walla Walla County AAA chairman. Additional facilities will be provided at Prescott, 240,000 bus.; McKay station, 240,000; Alto station, 100,000; Minnick station, 100,000; Menoken station, 100,000; Waitsburg, 240,000; Huntsville, 120,000, and Coppei station, 120,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida.—Northern Idaho officers and directors of the Washington-Idaho Wheat Growers League met at the Lewiston Grain Growers and discussed the 1942 program of the league. The discussions were led by J. B. McDonald of Grange Valley, Ida., vice pres. of the league. He outlined plans for co-operation with the Idaho University and other state groups. Additional meetings will be held in each of the eight Northern Idaho wheat counties during the week of Mar. 9-14.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The State Grain Inspection Dept. has announced a slight raising of fees, effective Mar. 1, 1942, as a result of increased costs due to the war, plus a lower volume moving into export channels. Included in the new fees are inspecting and weighing, sacked grain to or from cars, per ton, \$.08; inspecting and weighing bulk grain to or from cars, per ton, \$.06; weighing only, sacked grain to or from cars, per ton, \$.06; inspecting or weighing, small lots from wagons, autos, or boats, minimum \$1.00.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Construction of additional bulk storage space of 140,000 bus. in connection with the two elevators here of the Pomeroy Grain Co., which was to have been started soon, was delayed by the death of the contractor, W. J. Morrell. It is expected the bonding company that bonded Mr. Morrell guaranteeing to bring the job to a successful finish within a certain time, will secure another contractor to go ahead with the work. The conversion of a warehouse next to the west elevator into a bulk storage place for barley, about 60,000 bus., and an addition to the elevator which will give at least a 75,000-bu. capacity additional for bulk wheat, are included in the plans. When completed the Pomeroy Grain Growers will have a total bulk capacity of 510,000 bus.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

CHICAGO, ILL. MILWAUKEE, WIS. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
 SPRINGFIELD, O.
 MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
 Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Milton, Ore.—We are having the Hogenson Const. Co. build us a 78,000-bu. annex to our plant in South Milton and are buying the elevator in North Milton belonging to the Walla Walla Grain Growers. The proposed building at Spofford, while considered, has been discarded. The elevator to be built here will take care of the additional storage.—Eldred F. Price, mgr., Milton Elvtr. Co.

The Dalles, Ore.—The commission of the Port of The Dalles has instructed its attorney to prepare a resolution and notice preliminary to calling an early election at which voters will be asked to authorize a bond issue for construction of a 500,000-bu. bulk grain elevator. Homer S. Wall, port engineer, was instructed to make a study of costs of the new project. A need for facilities to handle the 1942 wheat tonnage of the country has spurred activities to construct the elevator. It is estimated the bond issue will run from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The commission plans to lease the elevator to the Continental Grain Co. and to make it available to the general public.

PENNSYLVANIA

Breinigsville, Pa.—The feed and grain mill of Wenz Farms, Inc., was damaged by fire, started by an overheated exhaust pipe.

Cowan, Pa.—The J. D. Johnson flour mill was totally destroyed by fire on Feb. 12, caused by a slipping belt on a line shaft.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Harris G. Nelson, manager of the linseed division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., died Feb. 17. He had been connected with the company for 40 years, the first 20 of which he was manager of the firm's Red Wing, Minn., linseed mill. He was transferred to Milwaukee and about a year ago was moved to the local office. Burial was at Red Wing, Minn.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lake Preston, S. D.—Leo Funk has resigned his position as manager of the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator to accept a position of sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce at Brookings. His successor has not been named.—F. E.

DeSmet, S. D.—The Jorgenson elevator has been sold to the recently organized Farmers Co-operative Association. Mr. Jorgenson, the former owner who has operated the elevator for 23 years, will continue as manager. Officers of the new ass'n are Alfred Larson, president; Roy Johnson, sec'y.—F. E.

Lake Andes, S. D.—Two youths, Delmer and Charles Spotted Eagle, were sentenced to the penitentiary recently, convicted of stealing grain from Fred Barbier, a farmer living six miles southeast of here, and selling the grain to a local elevator. The men were captured when found unloading the grain at the elevator. Charles, a parolee from the federal prison at Leavenworth, was given a three years' sentence, and Delmer a two year term, with 18 months suspended.

Madison, S. D.—Plans for conservation of grain, protection against sabotage and complete co-operation with the government in the war effort were discussed at a meeting of representatives of the Peavey Elevators in this district. Similar meetings are being held in other grain centers where the company has elevators. Frank Heffelfinger, who manages the company's Canadian interests, met with the local group, as did Leo Carlin of Minneapolis, and other department heads. Frank Schultz, traveling superintendent of the 22 elevators of the company, is arranging the various group meetings.

Hammer, S. D.—Oscar Olson is new manager of the Victoria Elvtr. Co. elevator. He succeeds Lester Lien, who has rented the implement building here as site of a business of his own.—F. E.

SOUTHEAST

Harrisonburg, Va.—The Rockingham Milling Co. recently purchased a ton Kwik-Mix with motor and drive, and a combined sheller and cleaner, bot from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Portsmouth, Va.—I. F. Loucks & Co., Seattle, Wash., operators of the local soybean processing plant, are reported to be seeking a site in the Middle West for the location of a large soybean processing plant, to cost an estimated \$3,000,000. The plant will be directed toward preparing a variety of products from the large volume of soybeans expected to result from the government's planned acreage increase of 40 per cent this year.

TENNESSEE

Crossville, Tenn.—T. E. Measamer recently purchased the grist mill business of A. M. Roberts and has moved his chicken and feed business to the mill location.

TEXAS

Lubbock, Tex.—H. W. Stanton, 61, owner of the Standard Milling Co., died recently.

Houston, Tex.—The Archer Grain Co. has completed remodeling at its plant and inside truck loading is now provided for, with ample parking space also, for customers' accommodation.

Littlefield, Tex.—Roy L. Byers in December moved into his new modern 38,000-bu. elevator which he built according to his own ideas. He had planned to hold a formal opening when business slackened, but getting busier than ever each day, he abandoned the idea and simply issued a blanket invitation to his friends to call and inspect the new house—"any time."

WISCONSIN

Platteville, Wis.—Ignatius Wundelin, 60, feed mill operator, died at a Madison hospital on Feb. 9.

Lake Delton, Wis.—Fred M. Wheeler, 59, a salesman for the Timme Bros. Feed & Flour Co., died Feb. 2 while making a business call in Lodi.—H.C.B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Alden Lescombe Stone, 69, professor of agronomy at the University of Wisconsin for 35 years, and an expert in the pedigreed grain field, died Feb. 8 in Los Angeles.—H.C.B.

Turtle Lake, Wis.—The Comstock feed mill recently taken over by the Apple River Milling Co., was destroyed by fire. Anton Peterson was in charge of the mill. The company plans to rebuild the mill, it was stated.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Robert Rummele has been granted a leave of absence from his duties as superintendent of the Schreier Malting Co. to become a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Lieut. Rummele has been a member of the officers' reserve corps.—H.C.B.

Superior, Wis.—Total storage of wheat, coarse grains and flax in the Twin Ports elevators at the end of Feb. 7 was 41,966,015 bus., according to the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission. This total represented a 1,185,685 bus. increase over the previous week.—H.C.B.

Superior, Wis.—The fire that razed the Great Northern elevator X last January at a loss of \$2,000,000, is still burning slowly in grain spilled out by the burst of the storage bins. It is expected that it will take some time yet before the fire is completely extinguished.—F. G. C.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$1.95, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplacating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Supply Trade

The United States tin smelter now under construction in Texas will be rushed to completion with the assistance of an A-1 rating for materials, J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, announced Feb. 12.

The War Production Board, Feb. 16, amended the burlap order (M-47) to make available additional supplies of burlap bags for bagging wool, peanut seed and seed potatoes. This is the third amendment to the order.

Madagascar flake graphite can be used only for the manufacture of crucibles and the crucibles only for the war effort, according to the terms of Order M-61 issued Feb. 17, by J. S. Knowlson, director of industry operations. Graphite crucibles are vital in the melting of non-ferrous metals and alloys. A small amount is used in steel furnaces.

Steel plate shipments in January were the highest in the nation's history due largely to the conversion of strip and sheet mills to plate production. Shipments totaled 754,522 tons, as compared to 635,812 for Dec. 1941, the previous record. Approximately 40 per cent of total monthly plate production is required for the ship program alone and only by the most careful and accurate allocation can present plate production be stretched to reach all necessary requirements.

Used Bag Schedule Revised

For used bags the O.P.A. has revised its price ceilings, as follows:

Applicability—Bags Transferred as Containers
When merchandise is sold in bags which are specially invoiced, and by trade custom or otherwise the buyer of the merchandise may, by returning the bags, receive either the amount so invoiced or a credit for such amount, Price Schedule 55 applies to the physical transfer and retransfer of the bags if the over-all transaction amounts to a sale and resale of the bags. Price Schedule 55 does not apply if title to the bags does not pass between the parties and the transaction amounts to a loan or lease of the bags with a provision for liquidated damages in the event the purchaser fails to return the bags.

Brokerage Fee

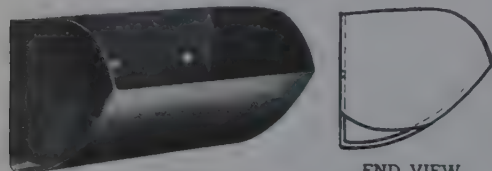
Payment of a brokerage fee by a user of second hand bags over and above the maximum price that the supplier is entitled to charge, constitutes a violation of schedule.

Reports—Reconditioned and Probable Resale
Where bags have been mutilated to an extent that they are not serviceable so far as the selling company is concerned, but the selling company does not know whether or not the junk dealers purchasing the bags will recondition the bags for resale, the sale of such bags should be reported because it appears likely that a number of such bags will ultimately be reconditioned and re-used.

After Feb. 16, second hand bags may not be sold at prices above the highest levels received by a seller during the period Oct. 1, 1941, - Oct. 15, 1941, regardless of the terms of existing contracts or other commitment.

New Flour Elevator Cup

A new elevator cup for use in handling flour, bran, middlings and other fine or sticky material is announced by B. I. Weller Co. It is



The Calumet Flour Cup

END VIEW

called the Calumet Flour Cup and is an adaptation of the famous Calumet Grain Cup.

The flour cup is designed in the identical patented shape of the grain cup except that it is provided with air vents in the two bottom corners of the cup. These vents permit the escape of air when the cup is loading in the elevator boot, thus preventing puffing and blowing. They also prevent suction at the discharge, thus resulting in complete emptying of the cup into the discharge spout.

The bottom of both the Calumet Flour Cup and the Calumet Grain Cup is designed in the curve of a logarithmic spiral which follows the natural trajectory taken by material when discharging from an elevator cup moving at high speed. Thus there is a minimum of friction both at the pickup and discharge.

The Calumet Flour Cup has been thoroughly tested in field installations for over two years and has functioned with a high degree of efficiency.

It minimizes dusting and back legging and permits higher speeds and much greater elevating capacities.

When the Pot Calls the Kettle Black

In connection with the congressional hearing on what is essential and what isn't in non-war spending, quite a squabble has developed over the question of what is ethical and what isn't, who is crooked and who isn't. At best, it isn't a very pretty picture that is presented.

The fur started to fly when Ed O'Neal, head of the Farm Bureau, charged the FSA had solicited "clients" misrepresented the collection of loans paid poll taxes of "clients" so they could vote—and vote right—and had indulged in other practices not in accord with forthright policy.

FSA supporters cracked right back with the charge that the Farm Bureau had used the check-off system in southern states to build and maintain membership, dues being taken out of government benefit payments, a charge that Mr. O'Neal neither denied nor defended, except to say that it was no worse than Secretary of War Knox had countenanced in defense industries.

Then followed the charge that FSA had set up a program, handed it to its officials confidently, calling for collective farming, involving the breaking up of large land holdings, the acquisition of land by the government, and complete control of the farm enterprise, following the Russian pattern.

In all of which is reflected a philosophy that has come to permeate public affairs—get the money and spend it, so direct its spending as to develop pressure groups and political power, regulate all business from top down, put the poor saps—business men and farmers—under thumb, where they will be powerless to defend themselves, and forced to continue support of what is set up to destroy them.—*St. Louis Live-stock Reporter.*

South Bend, Wash. — The C.C.C. feed wheat program has made wheat available for chicken and dairy feed at a cost of 89.6c per bu. to farmers, basis Willapa harbor. This is approximately \$12 per ton less than the current retail price of feed wheat.—F. K. H.

Quaker Oats Co. net earnings for 1941 are reported at \$4,080,443, against \$4,141,511 in 1940. Pres. John Stuart said: "Our British company is operating substantially as reported last year. Since December, communication from our plants in Germany, Holland, and Denmark has ceased. Last reports indicated these plants to be in good condition and in full operation. In each case, they are in the hands of competent local management."

SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1½ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Triplating is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon. 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.75, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper. Size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the hauler's of 24 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Model Warehouse Completed at Zionsville, Ind.

Just under the wire before the sharp increases in prices for building materials was Kaye Cook, manager of the Zionsville Grain Co., Zionsville, Ind., in completion of his new one-story combination warehouse and garage.

The building is 50x100 ft., and sets on a concrete block foundation. It has an oak floor at truck bed height. Its loading pier has room for loading two trucks at a time.

Construction is frame diagonally sheathed, and covered with asbestos shingles.

Under the north half of the building is a three truck garage, plus a lot of extra storage room. Room is provided for more than three conveyances, but there are three truck entrance doors of the standard, overhead, garage type.

The warehouse has easily operated ventilating windows, and its walls are fitted with lazy-backs against which sacked products are piled at a slight angle, which prevents the piles from falling down, yet keeps them in an order convenient for serving customers.

Sabotage in the Grain Industry

By A. V. CRAWFORD, before the Chicago Chapter of Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

Among the papers found on a group of forgers were plans to destroy by fire and bombs seventeen plants in the Chicago area, and, gentlemen, incredible as it may seem, one was a large grain elevator.

The soda and acid extinguisher should be checked regularly and refilled at least once a year. And always instruct employees never to

use this type of extinguisher on *electric* fires. A match shoved in the nozzle of a soda and acid extinguisher can put it out of business.

The principle of the carbon tetrachloride extinguisher is to reduce the oxygen by the gas from 37 per cent down to about 16, which smothers all fire. These extinguishers have a tendency to corrode and then leak, so should be checked regularly.

Dugas extinguishers should be checked every ninety days, as they have a tendency to leak.

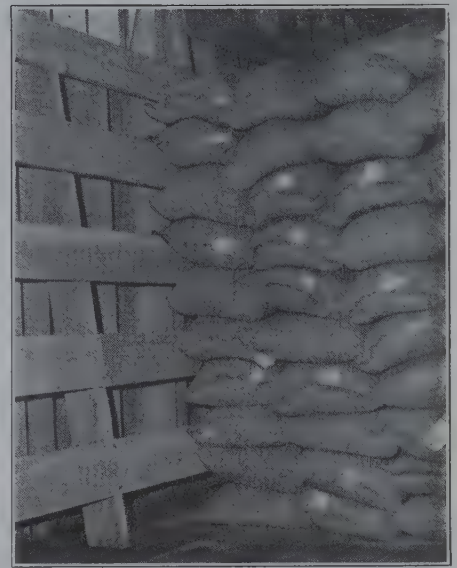
A simple but very effective way to create havoc in a grain plant is to remove the light bulb from a socket, as there is just enough spark left to set off a good dust cloud, so see that all light bulbs are always in place.

Powdered aluminum and iron oxide in a magnesium case has not only been used by the saboteur but seems to be the favorite type of bomb to start fires, the reason being that when the iron oxide and aluminum combine it creates from three thousand to four thousand degrees of heat.

The danger of handling this type of fire is that water thrown in a solid stream creates an explosion that spreads over a wide area and usually kills the man throwing the water. The proper way to handle this is to use a spray nozzle of water, or better yet, throw sand or dirt all over. On a test one of them was dropped into a bucket of water. The resultant heat burned a hole right thru the bottom of the bucket and thru the floor, and then exploded, wrecking the building.

The actinic rays from magnesium bombs are extremely injurious to the eyes and a particle of the heated magnesium will just burn right thru skin, bone and all.

Another favorite method of starting fires was to drop leaflets or pamphlets saturated with



Lazy-backs against which to pile sacks at an angle in warehouse of Zionsville Grain Co.

phosphorus. When these dry they create a fire hot enough to melt metal.

EMPLOYEES — Investigating work has brought forth instances of terrible negligence on the part of employers checking their employees, and in war time you can't be too careful! I once had the experience of being asked to check an employee, and upon asking for the employment record discovered they did not even know his home address.

The Government has demanded that every man in defense industry be fingerprinted, full details of his history and names of his relatives obtained, and these records sent to the FBI. If they find any criminal record or alien contacts, he is immediately removed from the plant by an FBI agent.

A little idea that has proved of enormous value is to place a suggestions and complaint box convenient to all employees, offering small rewards for any good suggestion. It has been found that a disgruntled employee will report another just for revenge. Sometimes these reports are really valuable, many times only foolish, but no lead is too trivial to follow in an attempt at prevention of sabotage. Too, the satisfaction the disgruntled employee receives is better than having him burn down the plant!

Some plants have written a letter to employees, expressing their confidence in them, but stressing the fact that any act of an outsider might destroy the plant and cost the trusted employee his job, not to say his life, so it becomes the duty of every employee to be watchful and on the alert, if only for his own personal safety.

Pulling a rail in the yard, which could throw a car and tie a plant up for several days; jamming a scale would handicap production greatly. Slicing belts or putting solutions of soap and other treatments, have been known to do serious damage.

ALL GRAIN FUMIGANTS are not immune from both the fire and health hazards. Some will not burn in their liquid state, but are highly explosive in gaseous form. Other products cause instant or insidious death. Particular warning is likewise given to all previously using carbon bisulphide—**BUY NO MORE!**

In the rationing of tires and tubes the grain, feed and milling industry is faring better than other lines of business. We can continue hauling grain and feed to and from the farms and manufacturers.—A. H. Meinershagen.



Zionsville Grain Co.'s combination warehouse and garage of frame construction at Zionsville, Ind.

Field Seeds

Emmetsburg, Ia.—Vandy's Seed Store has been opened by Bill and Buck Vandy.

Lakefield, Minn.—E. P. Allison Seed Co., recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Lyons, Neb.—Henry Field Seed Store opened Feb. 7, under local management of Myron Carlson.

Tacoma, Wash.—Poole's Seed & Implement Co., has filed trustee's certificates of final dissolution.

Washington, Ia.—The Earl May Nursery & Seed Store opened here Feb. 6, under management of Paul Gorton.

Chariton, Ia.—Earl May Nursery & Seed Store has reopened its store here under local management of Cleo McCoy.

Gridley, Cal.—The California Ladino Seed Growers Ass'n has shipped 46,000 lbs. of ladino clover seed, valued at \$26,450, to Buffalo, N. Y.

Onawa, Ia.—Floyd Davis has rented the Jenkins Feed Store building. He is remodeling it preparatory to opening a seed store.

Falls City, Neb.—Ebel Seed Co. received its first carload of hybrid seed corn to reach Falls City. Sufficient is expected on other orders to plant 30,000 acres in this area.

Independence, Ia.—Quality Seed Store opened Feb. 20, to handle both seeds and feeds. In charge are W. M. Armstrong and Charles Glaspey.

Cleveland, Miss.—James A. Bedwell is the new manager of the local branch of the Russell-Heckle Seed Co. He succeeds Milton Weinstein, who is now in the army. Mr. Bedwell was a former treasurer of the company.

Weeping Water, Neb.—The Steckley Hybrid Seed Corn Co., is defendant in a suit for \$10,000 damages brought by the widow of John Van Aucker, who was killed in a collision of automobiles driven by employees.

Ames, Ia.—Fred N. Rupp, Cherokee, Ia., placed first at the state grain show for the best 10, 30, and 80 ears of corn. George Pierson of Oskaloosa, Ia., was reserve champion for 10 ears, E. F. Goecke of State Center for 30 ears and Frank B. Goecke of State Center for 80 ears.

Brookings, S. D.—South Dakota Foundation of Hybrid Seed Growers, Inc., has been incorporated with no capital stock, to promote development of hybrid seed corn growing and processing within the state. Principals are: E. G. Sanderson, Clarence Dybvig, and L. Elsinger.

Urbana, Ill.—First tests of available soybean seed stocks in Illinois indicate both qualities and quantities sufficient to meet 1942 war-time production goals, according to J. C. Hackleman, crops specialist, University of Illinois. There is no evidence, he says, of shortage of satisfactory seed, even tho the U.S.D.A. is asking for 9,000,000 acres this year. Tests on beans with 15% moisture or less show germination of 85% or better. Elevators and processors are cooperating with the seed testing program and making available more than 1,000,000 bus. of Illini. Dunfield, and Manchu beans of good quality for seed purposes.

Mt. Gilead, O.—His petition for a writ of mandamus compelling John T. Brown, state director of agriculture, to issue a license to the U. J. Cover Seed Co., having been denied by the Franklin County Court, A. B. Beverstock has filed the same suit in the common pleas court, coming for hearing Feb. 16, before Judge P. H. Wieland.

Tartary buckwheat (*Fagopyrum tataricum*) has yielded well but, as shown by tabulated analysis, has a slightly lower feeding value than the Japanese or Silverhull varieties. Tartary buckwheat is considered especially well adapted for use as an orchard cover crop, a soil renovator, and a weed destroyer because it is much harder and less subject to frost and thrives much better on the poorest land than the ordinary varieties.—New York State Exp. Sta.

Salem, Ore.—License of the Occidental Seed Co., Salt Lake, Utah to sell fertilizer in Oregon, was revoked by the state agricultural department, following a hearing conducted by A. W. Metzger, foods and dairies chief. The hearing developed that the analysis made by the department's chemist of the company's All-N-One soil aid did not correspond to claims made on the company's labels. The company did not appear at the hearing.—F. K. H.

The Dalles, Ore.—H. W. Derry, the Pacific Power & Light Co.'s industrial agent, has discovered Safflower, in demand in production of a quick-drying oil for use in varnishes and paint, may be economically adapted to the mid-columbia area. War demands have greatly increased a need for Safflower oil. Safflower may be planted on a large scale, like wheat, a yield of 1,500 pounds of seed per acre being secured from dry land plantings. This new seed for processing has brought up to \$40 a ton.—F.K.H.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Searle Survey of the distribution of wheat varieties over the Prairie Provinces for the crop sown in 1941 reveals that Thatcher is not only the dominant variety but has slightly increased in use over the year 1940. The figures for the three Provinces combined show that Thatcher now occupies 44.9% of the acreage sown to wheat as compared to 41% sown in the year 1940. Marquis now occupies second place with 24.5% of the acreage as compared with 27% in 1940. Third place is now occupied by Red Bobs with 13.5% of the acreage as compared with 14% in 1940.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Obtaining of machinery for dusting the peas, as well as getting the dust itself, and providing other necessary equipment, were taken up by an organization meeting of all of the Austrian winter pea growers of this area. In addition an intensive study will be inaugurated of the growing, harvesting and transportation procedure connected with this new crop. Members of the organization committee are Rudolph Meiners, Dixie; Glen Smith, Waitsburg; and Edgar Forrest, Walla, Walla. Approximately 1,500 acres of Austrian winter peas have been contracted for in Walla Walla county. The seed is harvested to provide cover crops in the South.—F. K. H.

New York, N. Y.—Wm. C. Rickards of the Superior Seed Plant & Bulb Co., died Feb. 2.

Fostoria, O.—Herbert Jeffery of the Hoyt Seed Co., died Jan. 23, after a heart attack.

Cincinnati, O.—John C. Haile, pres. of J. C. Haile & Sons, died recently aged 95 years. He engaged in the seed business at Cincinnati 67 years ago.

Britt, Ia.—The Henry Field Seed Co., will open a store here in charge of Raleigh Fannin, who will be assisted in getting started by Ralph Dahl, who operates the Field store at Algona.

Lodi, Wis.—Seed, feed and farm implements will be handled by the Koltes & Juno Implement Co., recently incorporated by Jos. F. Koltes, Martin Juno and Oscar Christianson, with 100 shares of no par value stock.

San Diego, Cal.—A. L. Stone, for many years administrator of Wisconsin's seed law and state seed laboratory, and for two decades judge of the corn division of the International Hay & Grain Show at Chicago, passed away unexpectedly at the home of his daughter here; Feb. 7.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Bailey Seed Co. warehouse stock has been moved into the firm's new warehouse. The tile building, 30 by 50 feet, is at the rear of the seed company's Locust Street plant. The firm has finished the re-installation of its seed cleaning mill.—P. J. P.

Moscow, Ida.—The present boom in the Palouse region's pea industry has about snowed under Donald E. Corless, agronomy instructor at University of Idaho. During the eight months ending Feb. 1, he has issued a total of 3,425 grade certificates. The agronomy department's pea inspection service was established in 1933, with a total of 552 certificates being issued for the crop year '33-'34.—F. K. H.

Soybean Germination Varies

One hundred ninety-eight samples of soybeans sent to the State Seed Laboratory at Purdue University for test and reported out early in February showed an average germination of 72 per cent, according to Dr. D. M. Doty, acting state seed commissioner.

Eleven samples germinated above 90 and 15 below 50 per cent, with the greatest number in the range between 70 and 90 per cent. These results do not necessarily reflect the condition of all soybeans in the state since it is probable that only the better appearing lots were sub-

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mitted to the laboratory for test, it was explained.

Nevertheless, this would seem to indicate that there are some lots of soybeans in the country that will germinate satisfactorily. A testing program is needed to uncover these lots and make them available for seeding purposes this spring.

Soybean seeds should be allowed to remain in the germinator for at least a week, Doty explained. A reading made too early will not give the correct germination percentage because some soybeans sprout and start to grow but fail to develop further. Germination tests should be read critically, and only those sprouts capable of making a normal plant should be counted. Seeds producing weak, diseased or deformed sprouts should not be counted as having germinated.

Stick to Tested Oat Varieties

Sticking to recommended oat varieties for Minnesota is urged by H. K. Wilson, University Farm agronomist, who points out that in view of extensive crown rust damage to last year's crop farmers may be tempted to try varieties which have not been tested long enough under Minnesota growing conditions.

Among the varieties which have been in the limelight recently but have not as yet been proved by careful tests are Canadian Victory, Legacy, and Erban. Legacy was grown at University Farm, Waseca and Morris last year, and at each station it was one of the lowest yielding varieties.

Gopher oats, one of the highest yielding varieties in central and southern Minnesota for the past 13 years, was hit hard by crown rust last year. However, in comparable tests at the three stations, Gopher oats yielded 5.9 bus. more per acre than Legacy.

Erban has not been tested in Minnesota, but in tests made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Erban has proved to be no better than such stem rust susceptible varieties as Banner, Silvermine and Victory.

Extensive tests have shown that early and midseason oats are best adapted to Minnesota. Gopher and Iogold are desirable early varieties, Gopher having somewhat stronger straw and therefore better adapted to productive land in sections where early oats are desired.

Best Varieties of Oats for Illinois

Acre-yields of oats in Illinois have increased during the past 45 years as a result of extensive use of better adapted, early-maturing varieties. During all of this time tests have been conducted by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station on representative plots in different parts of the state to determine which varieties were best adapted to those sections as shown by their grain yield. Bulletin No. 481 of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station reports the results of tests conducted during the last twelve years and includes 71 varieties which have been grown for periods varying from one year to the entire twelve. The development of a variety that has all desirable characters expressed to the highest degree is the ultimate aim of the oat-improvement program of which these tests are a part.

On the northern Illinois field the five varieties yielding the most grain among those grown for three years or longer were Marion, Iowar, Albion, Richland, and Gopher.

On the Urbana field in central Illinois the best producing varieties in tests for three or more years were Marion, Columbia, Boone, Kanota, and Gopher.

In southern Illinois on the Alhambra field the leading varieties in yield of grain during three or more years of tests were Brunker, Columbia, Burt (C.I. 293), Markton X Rainbow (C.I. 3341), and Marion. Columbia can be considered the best all-round variety for southern Illinois until some new varieties demonstrate their superiority to it.

Altho Marion has produced the highest yield of grain on both the northern and central experiment fields during the four years it has been included in the tests, some of the new selections out of Victoria X Richland have produced more bushels above the average yield for the one or two years that they were tested.

In the main, varieties that yielded the most grain in northern and central Illinois produced less than average yields of straw. The reverse was true in southern Illinois but there the average yield of straw is low.

Percentage of groats is apparently a better measure of quality in oats than weight per bushel. Marion had the highest average yield of groats per acre of any variety in the tests for the last three years.

Hybrid White Corn Seed Available

One white corn hybrid is available that should enable growers to take advantage of the market premiums for white corn. Michigan state college makes the following report on tests:

Iowearth W-16, a white corn hybrid, the seed of which is being offered for sale in Michigan, was tested by the Michigan State College at East Lansing in 1939 and 1940, and was grown on a field scale on the W. K. Kellogg Farm of the Michigan State College in Kalamazoo County in 1941. Each year this white corn hybrid matured with safety at these locations and it may be expected to mature consistently on good corn land in any of the three southern tiers of Michigan counties.

In the college trials there was no material difference in yield between Iowearth W-16 and such yellow corn hybrids of similar maturity as Wisconsin 606, Michigan 36-B, and DeKalb 240. As a two-year average, Iowearth W-16 produced 64.6 bushels an acre compared with 55.6 bushels produced by Duncan corn, a standard Southern Michigan open-pollinated variety. In some sections growing later yellow hybrids the larger, later corns are likely to outyield Iowearth W-16 by 4 to 6 bushels an acre but later yellow hybrids will carry more moisture at harvest time and in unfavorable seasons are more likely to be injured by frost.

The Michigan State College has not tried Iowearth W-16 under severe corn borer infestation. Because this hybrid is a little earlier than many of the hybrids used in Southeastern Michigan it would probably be better not to plant it before May 17 to avoid intensification of corn borer infestation that sometimes occurs when early varieties are planted early.

The Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co. is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresenting its "Parmak Electric Fence" as confining animals as effectively as a fence of concrete or steel, and that it will hold all livestock.



E. F. Crossland, Toronto, Ont., Deceased.

Death of Ernest Ford Crossland

Ernest Ford Crossland, president of Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can., and leading figure in the Canadian seed trade, passed away Feb. 16, following a brief illness.

Mr. Crossland was born, of old English stock, at Port Dover, Ont., 74 years ago. He was educated at Collegiate and King's College, Windsor, N. S. Two years after his return to Ontario he entered the employ of Steele, Briggs, Ltd., and began the climb from department to department until he headed the firm, for which he developed a large export business to the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, and numerous European countries.

Mr. Crossland was active in ass'n work. He headed the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America when this was a separate body; and always took an active part in the proceedings of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

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Oats and Barley Germinate Well After Eight Years

Oats and barley of 1933 and 1934 crops when germinated in 1941 had not declined much in germinability, and their sprouts appeared equal to those from the 1941 crop seed in vigor, color, and rapidity of germination. Seed treated with an organic mercury dust germinated much better than untreated seed in greenhouse soil but not so well on paper towels. Criteria of old seed were the presence on untreated lots of black mold and the absence of fungi *Alternaria tenuis*, which discolors the entire oat kernel, and *Helminthosporium sativum*, which causes a browning or rot of the roots of barley sprouts. The fact that these fungi were seen in the original lots indicates that the longevity of oats and barley seed exceeds that of accompanying fungi.—New York Station 1941 report.

Seed Treatment with Hormones

Bigger yields of a number of field crops were obtained by treating their seed before sowing, and in some instances by spraying the plants in the field, with plant hormones or growth-promoting substances, in large-scale tests reported by Prof. J. C. Ireland, Oklahoma A. and M. College, at the recent A.A.A.S. meeting. The stimulant he found most valuable, levulinic acid, can be made cheaply from waste materials. Its most important present use is in making plastics.

"The most outstanding results with levulinic acid were obtained with cotton seed and cowpeas," Prof. Ireland stated. "There is not only more than a 50 per cent increase in the yields over the untreated, but dusting with soyflour and 1 per cent levulinic acid during the flowering period aids in setting bolls." Cost of materials for treating one acre with levulinic acid is about \$3, so the method appears commercially profitable.

Pillsbury Awards to Iowa and Nebraska Wheat Growers

Walter Russell, Indianola, Ia., was judged the best wheat grower in Iowa at the show held under joint auspices of the Iowa State College and the Iowa Corn & Small Grain Growers Ass'n at Ames. He received the Philip W. Pillsbury trophy for the state, plus a cash award.

Bert Mott, Hastings, was named champion certified seed wheat grower for Nebraska and received the Pillsbury award for that state from the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n at the annual Organized Agriculture banquet in Lincoln. Mott won the crown with a sample of Cheyenne wheat exhibited at the Nebraska Certified Seed Show.

Lee D. Ferden, Chesaning, Mich., as wheat king of Michigan has been awarded the Philip W. Pillsbury trophy for his exhibit at the state seed show at Michigan State College.

The Philip W. Pillsbury trophies for each state were established recently to encourage production of better certified seed wheat.

The Price of wheat under the general sales program of the C.C.C. was raised Feb. 16 to Feb. 28 1c per bushel, which is 17 cents above the applicable loan rate at terminal locations and 20 cents above the loan rate at country locations with premiums and discounts for quality as apply under the 1941 loan program.

Purchases of farm products amounting to over \$89,000,000 were made by the Surplus Marketing Administration during January under the general buying program for lend-lease and other needs, the Department of Agriculture said Feb. 23. This was about the same as the total purchases during December. Cumulative f.o.b. value of all farm products bought for lend-lease shipment and other distribution needs approximates \$694,000,000 for the period Mar. 15 thru Jan. 31.

Grain Carriers

Cars of grain for export unloaded in January this year at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports totaled 3,663 cars compared with 2,191 cars in the like month last year, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The clean-out rule will be retained. Under this rule the minimum weight is 30,000 pounds on one carload of soybeans or of each kind of grain cleaned out of elevators or grain houses during each calendar year.

A reconsideration of the report on ex-lake grain rates is asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Port of New York Authority, alleging that the difference in ocean rates had been equalized and with that equalization all justification for the rail differential on ex-lake grain had disappeared.

Shippers Advisory Board meetings have been scheduled as follows: Southwest, Mar. 5-6, New Orleans, La., Ohio Valley, Mar. 10. Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O. Great Lakes, Mar. 24-25, Statler Hotel, Detroit, Mich. Trans-Missouri-Kansas, Mar. 24-25, Kansas City, Mo. Mid-West, Apr. 2, Chicago, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn.—A meeting of grain and grain products interests on Feb. 11, discussed the freight readjustment case that has been reopened by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and elected Charles D. Jones, Nashville, to represent the grain interests, and Allen R. Cornelius, to represent the flour interests.

Class I railroads on Feb. 1, 1942, had more new freight cars on order than on any corresponding date on record, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced Feb. 18. New freight cars on order on Feb. 1, totaled 68,070 compared with 41,600 on the same date last year. New freight cars on order on Feb. 1, included 41,959 box.

Complete repeal of land grant rates as proposed by H. R. 6156 was advocated by the National Industrial Traffic League, when its views in support of this bill were presented to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by Charles R. Seal, Chairman of the National Industrial Traffic League's Legislative Committee on Feb. 20.

Cincinnati, O.—A hearing before Commissioner Johnson and Examiner Weaver of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been ordered for Mar. 23, in a reopening of No. 17,000, Part A, grain and grain products to and within southern territory, for the sole purpose of receiving evidence of changes since the last hearing. The hearing is limited to three days, at the Netherland-Plaza Hotel.

Washington, D. C.—The War Shipping Administration has extended its operations in marine insurance to cover war risk on cargoes carried in American flag vessels. W. S. A. assumed charge of insurance authority on Feb. 7. Now it has asked Congress to amend the Merchant Marine Act so that it may provide insurance for American cargoes in vessels of any registry. The new agency is quoting rates effective on cargoes on and after Mar. 1.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 38,745 cars the week ending Feb. 14, a decrease of 2,570 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 9,448 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts along, grain and grain products loading for the week of Feb. 14, totaled 25,252 cars, a decrease of 2,614 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 7,320 cars above the corresponding week in 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Transit proposed at Wichita and Welling-ton, Kan., on grain and products from points on the Rock Island in Oklahoma to Memphis and destinations in Texas, would be unlawful reported the Interstate Commerce Commission in I. & S. No. 5027. The suspended schedules were ordered canceled on or before Mar. 16. The schedules, Commissioner Allredge stated, would have violated section 1, (6) in wasteful transportation, and in undue prejudice to milling points in Oklahoma.

Railroad operating expenses and taxes during the last four months of 1941 were about \$2,850,000 a day greater, on the average, than in the corresponding period of 1940. The increase in operating expenses of course was due in part to the fact that more traffic was handled. It was more largely due to advanced wage rates, effective from September on, for the reason that wage costs ordinarily represent about two-thirds of railroad operating expense.—Z. G. Hopkins, of Western Railways Committee on public relations.

The St. Lawrence is normally ice-bound for an average of 134 days annually. A government survey reveals the fact that ships drawing more than 27 feet of water would not be able to use the waterways. Ships of shallow enough draft to use the waterway comprise but 5 per cent of the world's merchant tonnage. Further, the late Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, one of the world's greatest engineers, stated that the ice problem on the St. Lawrence "baffled him, and that engineers had never coped with it on so large a scale."

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a revision of rates on grain and products from points in Nebraska and Colorado on the lines of the Burlington and Union Pacific to Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and St. Joseph, effective May 6. Complainants were the Nebraska-Colorado Grain Producers Ass'n and the Kansas City Board of Trade, in No's. 28395 and 28419. In a prior report the Commission had dismissed both complaints. The rates on this traffic from Amherst, Holyoke, Paoli and Haxtun, Colo., are found unreasonable to the extent they exceed 24, 24, 25 and 26c respectively, to St. Joseph and Kansas City.

Evansville, Ind.—Leslie Lacroix, traffic manager of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, and F. W. Niehaus, traffic manager of Igleheart Bros., returned on Feb. 19, from Louisville, Ky., where they attended a meeting of the southeastern grain millers, dealers and market representatives with officials of the southern railroads. A request of millers and dealers for a revision of rail rates on grain products to the southeast, to meet water and truck competition was discussed, according to Lacroix, who said it was decided to present testimony and exhibits showing changed conditions of the reopening of the general grain case by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Cincinnati on March 23.—W. B. C.

The Chicago Board of Trade Transportation Department has filed a very able brief in its complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission attacking the discrimination against Chicago in rates on corn between Kankakee and Battle Creek. The Battle Creek interests are able to use the 7-cent balance from Kankakee and Chicago to Battle Creek in bidding for corn; whereas, the Chicago dealers are confronted with the shipping rates from Chicago to Battle Creek, which are from 4½ to 8 cents per 100 pounds, or 2½ to 4½ cents per bushel, higher than the 7-cent basis from Kankakee and Chicago to Battle Creek. Even tho transit applies at Chicago under the one-factor thru rates to Battle Creek, such application has no effect on the ability of the Battle Creek processors to overbid the Chicago markets at country stations.

Shipper's Right to Route Freight Under Pressure

Eight or ten plans are reported before the Interstate Commerce Commission for making more efficient use of railroad equipment in the interest of movement of material and men in the current war effort.

One proposes to cancel the right of shippers to route their freight; another is curtailment or elimination of free time on demurrage.

The Interstate Commerce Act permits drastic moves only in war time. Purpose of the proposed cancellation of the shipper's right to route freight is to eliminate circuitous routings and force all movements via most direct and shortest routes.

Handling Heavy Grain Movement

By W. D. BECK, Chicago, District Manager, Amer. Ass'n of R. R.'s, before Shippers Advisory Board.

Grain has moved since our meeting in October most satisfactorily. We have a lot of grain in Chicago. There were several weeks when there was no storage capacity in the elevators at all. We put out "hold-back" orders, and the elevators and processing mills unloaded the grain as rapidly as received, and in very few instances were we obliged to meet a situation where an elevator had more than two days' back-log at any time.

An amazingly good job was done, not only by the elevators and processors in Chicago, but also the processing mills down state. This is illustrated by the method in which soybeans were handled. You were told that many soybeans were not harvested due to weather conditions, nevertheless they did harvest and ship a tremendous number of bushels of soybeans to Chicago, Peoria, Decatur, Ill., and Decatur, Ind., Champaign, Des Moines and so forth. Day after day those receivers who took the soybeans in, as brought to them, unloaded the cars with great promptness.

Some of those processing mills unloaded from 100 to 150 cars a day. The empties were returned to the carriers that brought them in; and I don't recall more than three instances where shippers of soybeans or the country elevators complained because they did not have sufficient cars to take care of the business.

Shippers Will Speed Car Movement

The Indianapolis Car Efficiency Committee of the Ohio Valley Transportation Advisory Board urges shippers to continue their splendid co-operation in avoiding delay in handling cars. The Committee says:

We passed thru an all-time high in transportation service last October without serious car shortages. In fact, during the year 1941, by way of comparison, the railroads handled substantially more tonnage than did the Government during 1918, and they did it with a half million fewer freight cars and thousands fewer locomotives. This brilliant record was only accomplished by the excellent co-operation given by the shippers but, even so, it is not yet enough to meet the more exacting conditions of the immediate future.

The average time consumed for each car-load shipment is about 11½ car days. For each day we reduce that average we do the equivalent of providing 100,000 new freight cars. We cannot possibly build these new cars in time to meet this demand and we would not want to take away from war requirements the materials necessary to build them if we could. The emergency can only be met by speeding up operation. We are calling upon the railroads to do their part and we must emphasize to the shippers that while we normally have free time

of 48 hours to load and 48 hours to unload cars that unless we voluntarily reduce that to 24 hours and even 12 hours whenever possible, we will be faced with positive orders by the Government that we must do it in every instance, including those where it will be very burdensome and disastrous to the shipping interests. These will be enforced by severe penalties in the way of greatly increased demurrage and detention charges.

To Expedite Unloading of Cars

Acting for Jos. E. Eastman Commissioner J. M. Johnson has sent out the following memorandum to shippers:

"Shipper organizations are advised that unless they are able to control their members and bring about the desired results thru voluntary action, it might become necessary to adopt some of the following measures: Increased demurrage rates on grain held at tidewater and lake ports, and increased charges for storage of grain held in cars at those points. It has also been reported that another measure, which might be taken is to reduce the free time."

Chas. B. Crofton, pres. of the New York Produce Exchange, called a meeting of members to consider the proposals.

Barge Rate Injunction

The federal court considering pleas of Illinois River barge lines and elevators, and Chicago barged grain receivers for an injunction to restrain the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads from enforcing upward revised rail rates east on grain received at Chicago by barge, has asked the I.C.C. for a 60-day postponement of the effective date of the increase. Present effective date for the increase is Feb. 22.

The pleas for an injunction grow out of an Interstate Commerce Commission decision that barged grain should be classed with trucked and local rate grain into Chicago and should be denied a lower reshipping rate east by rail.

The federal court can order a temporary injunction should the I.C.C. refuse its request for postponement of the effective date for cancellation of the reshipping rates.

As requested the Commission on Feb. 21, postponed for 60 days the effective date.

St. Louis Complaint Dismissed

The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint by the St. Louis Merchants Exchange alleging rates on grain and grain products were unreasonable from specified points in Southeastern Missouri to St. Louis when destined to points in other states, in comparison with rates from Southern Illinois to St. Louis and Chicago.

The complaint by the Memphis Merchants Exchange in the same proceeding also was dismissed, docket numbers 28546 and 28570.

The Commission said the lower rates in Illinois were due to more favorable transportation conditions, that grain producers were not complainants, and that there was no basis for finding that members of the St. Louis exchange who could and did draw grain from Southern Illinois into St. Louis and East St. Louis were subjected to undue prejudice by the rates from Southern Illinois.

Food Production to Be Increased

In 1942 prices received by farmers for farm products are expected to hold around parity, averaging neither greatly above nor greatly below that point, says the U. S. Dept. of Agri. In other words, prices received in relation to prices paid, interest, and taxes, are expected to average about the same as at the end of 1941, when the ratio was at 99 per cent of parity.

In compliance with Agriculture's wartime production goals, total output of farm products is expected to be the largest on record. However, despite the record supplies expected, prices are likely to rise, partly because of record high consumer incomes, partly because the demands of consumers will focus sharply on food as the output of civilian manufactured goods declines, and partly because of continued Government purchases for lend-lease shipment. Under the influence of these factors, farm product prices are expected to average about 25 per cent above 1941.

The result of higher prices for a larger output probably will be an increase of at least 2 billion dollars in farm income this year as compared with 1941, when income was estimated at 11.6 billion dollars.

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by

F. B. Morrison

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Feedstuffs

Spelt and oats fed with corn gave similar results in three experiments with feeding 54-lb. pigs at the Michigan Experiment Station.

Brewers Dried Grains production during January amounted to 10,445 tons, against 7,800 tons in January, 1941, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

Distillers Dried Grains production in January totaled 30,000 tons, against 19,400 tons during January a year ago, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

Ottawa, Ont.—Corn may not be exported from Canada without an export permit, under an order that became effective Feb. 13, announces Trade Minister Mackinnon.

Spokane, Wash.—Meetings of feed dealers in Spokane, have announced curtailment of delivery service to save tires. They have requested of customers a week's notice for delivery orders.

Vitamin E now can be produced in enormous quantities by high vacuum distillation in a new process worked out by Distillation Products, Inc., owned jointly by Eastman Kodak Co. and General Mills, Inc.

Portland, Ore.—The selling price of cracked or ground wheat in the Pacific Northwest varies from about 80c to \$1 per bushel. At this price wheat is a much cheaper feed than corn in much of this area since it is 4 pounds heavier per bushel, and contains considerably more protein than corn.

Gibson City, Ill.—Ralph Kail, formerly of Alliance, O., has been appointed plant manager of the Gibson City, Ill., plants of McMillen Feed Mills and Central Soya Co., Inc. effective Feb. 15. Kail succeeds I. T. (Joe) Kendall, plant manager since September, 1940, who has returned to Ohio where he has purchased an elevator and feed mill at Bowling Green. Tom H. Allwein, traffic manager since the erection of these plants in 1939, has been advanced to the post of bean buyer, in addition to his duties as traffic manager.

Seattle, Wash.—On the program for the annual meeting of the Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n Feb. 23, are four professors from the college staff at Pullman and Puyallup, each with a good poultry topic, for the morning session. In the afternoon the scheduled speakers are M. Rhian on "Fish Meal Concentrates," J. C. Knott on "The Role of Roughage in the Dairy Cattle Ration," O. J. Hill on "The Why and How of Grain Feeding," Clyde Rose on "Your Business and Your Government," A. B. Robertson on "The Operation of the Production System," and Governor Arthur B. Langlie on "Your State and Its Government." The day closes with an evening banquet and vaudeville.

Bakersfield, Cal.—Feed dealers in Kern County have joined in giving printed notices to customers effective Feb. 1, whereby: all feed sells bulk basis; 25 cents deposit charge made for either cotton or burlap (100 lb. bags or larger); no deposit (only) where customer exchanges like number of good usable feed bags; full deposit credit to customer on such bags only opened, conserved and returned fully fit for reuse with original product. Customer brings original invoice for Deposit Refund. They also urge customers to return all non-deposit bags accumulated to dealers for best use within Kern County for their mutual benefit. A basic price to poultrymen for non-deposit bags was adopted with adjustments for grades and sizes.

Riboflavin is concerned with oxidative enzymic processes essential for normal metabolism. A deficiency of riboflavin may result in a waste of products of metabolism with resultant final collapse of the animal organism. The riboflavin-deficient rats show alopecia, dermatitis at the denuded areas of the skin, rough hair, conjunctivitis, keratitis and premature old age.

Connection Between Brewing Industry, Agriculture and Nutrition

By E. A. WEBB of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., before Colorado Nutrition School.

The brewing industry as a whole keeps in operation a farm of approximately 3,000,000 acres annually to produce barley, corn, rice and hops used in manufacturing its products. During 1940 the industry used: 58,000,000 bus. barley, 57,600,000 bus. malt, 16,400,000 bus. corn, 189,000,000 lbs. rice, and 31,926,866 lbs. hops.

The brewers have consumed 25% of all the barley grown since re-legalization. Conservative estimates state the brewers paid more than 100 million dollars for farm products used in 1938, based on delivered prices at the brewery.

The industry returns to the farms as brewers' dried grains over 100,000 tons per year, used mostly by feed manufacturers in dairy feeds, and many thousand tons of malt sprouts.

We pride ourselves as being the largest brewery in the world. We use for production about 3,000,000 bus. of barley as malt.

In our corn products division we process around 3,000,000 bus. of corn annually for the manufacture of corn syrups, starches, dextrines, corn oil, etc., and the resultant by-products are used in livestock feeds, amounting to approximately 10,000 tons of corn gluten feed and 2,500 tons of corn oil cake meal.

The barley, as purchased from the farmer, averages around 12% protein. After it is malted the sprouts average around 26% protein and the brewers' grains when dried average around 25% protein. So that the by-product contains 100% more crude protein after the wort has been extracted than the original barley contained in the beginning.

The farmer in the Central Northwest and the Northwest sells his barley to the brewery at a premium and the milk producer in the East is able to buy a much higher protein product than if he purchased the barley itself. In this manner the brewery helps both the agricultural producer and the consumer in two distinct divisions of agricultural pursuits and in two different sections of the country.

We expect hens to produce 50% more eggs than they averaged only a few years ago. We also expect increased hatchability so as to again produce more chicks, to produce more eggs, and Anheuser-Busch are doing their part in this program by saving the brewers' yeast which has been found to contain so many valuable growth factors and vitamins necessary to do this job as it must be done. Why nature has placed in the small yeast cell so many of these vital vitamins or factors is still a mystery. One thing we do know and that is, while we can produce synthetically practically all of these vital substances, they do not substitute what nature has placed in the small yeast cell, and by saving this yeast from a waste, Anheuser-Busch are helping the poultry man to solve his feeding problems in connection with fertility and egg production.

FOX FARMING—Another branch of live-

stock which includes Colorado and the Northwest, is the fox industry. I visited a large fox farm some time ago and could hardly believe what I saw as regards advancement in nutritional development. I had been taught that an average litter of the vixen was between 4 and 5 pups but here I saw 6 and 8 and even 11 pups in one litter. True they received brewers' yeast in their ration. It was not claimed that yeast was doing the work, but other matings were producing only the average litter. There is a lot to learn about nutrition and it requires years of work, untiring effort and a great deal of patience and finances.

PIGS—The same thing applies to pigs. Our first work was to use about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% brewers' yeast. Then we increased to 1%. Reports were negative, but other workers carried on, increasing to 5%, and then we discovered things; in fact, work now being investigated points to the fact that this quantity of brewers' yeast may be a preventative for necro which, as you know, takes a tremendous toll from our pig population. Other work indicates that 4% arrests anemia in pigs.

POULTRY—The greatest research work with reference to brewers' yeast has been in connection with poultry. Cornell University has been leader in this work under Dr. L. C. Morris, Dr. G. F. Heuser, your own Dr. H. S. Wilgus, Jr., Dr. Arnold Schumacher at Manhattan, Kan., and others. This work started with the riboflavin content of yeast and its value in chick nutrition and it has developed many other factors belonging to both the B and G complexes which are valuable in poultry feeding and 90% of the production of brewers' yeast for livestock is fed to the poultry industry.

There are many other divisions of the farm industry with livestock in which yeast is proving of value but there is not as yet sufficient evidence to make a public statement of fact. However, you may be interested to know that one of the largest fox farms in the country has been using brewers' dried yeast for a number of years and it is used in connection with trout in streams, with beaver and other. Some of the interesting experiments have been in connection with work in our zoological gardens where we have been able to carry on some interesting experiments with monkeys which were losing their hair and by the addition of a teaspoonful of yeast per day to their regular diet, we have produced wonderful coats and the animals are in perfect condition. A great number of our animals and birds in captivity are receiving yeast in their regular diets.

Mutual Feed Dealers Meet in Buffalo

Discussions at the annual midwinter convention of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held at the Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 5, centered around feed in its relation to the national defense program, and the feed wheat sales program of the Commodity Credit Corp.

President Grover Town, Forestville, N.Y., presided over both business sessions. Formal addresses were made by Dean Austin Pardue with "Strength to See It Thru;" Ralph M. Field, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, with "The Feed Industry Under War Conditions;" Austin W. Carpenter, president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, with "Will America Liquidate Its Tradesmen?"

Bags for feed have been a major concern of manufacturers. Mr. Field said: "Cotton bags were scarce, not because of a shortage of cotton sheeting, but because mills found it more profitable to make other cotton sheeting goods than bags. Now that there is a ceiling on cotton sheeting goods, we can expect production of cotton bags to be adequate. Two-thirds of the burlap bags, however, are being assigned to the Army and Navy. The feed industry will get a part of the remaining third."

Representatives of 19 manufacturers of dog foods convened in a separate gathering during the convention under George Todd, Buffalo, to discuss formation of a Dry Dog Food Ass'n. Final decision proposed that these manufacturers become affiliates of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and that the latter appoint a com'tee of seven to study dog food problems and watch dog food interests.

Chemistry Convicts Feed Thief

Placing of dyes on objects which petty thieves find hard to resist is a method often used by large business houses. The dye, when properly dusted on the object, is almost invisible. But as soon as moisture comes in contact with the dye it flames into brilliant color and stains the hands with a stain most difficult to remove.

Malachite green has been used successfully in many instances, but the Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported its first successful use in apprehending a feed thief.

The Summerside detachment of the Royal Mounted received a report that the feed shed of Robert Humphrey had been broken into and four or five buckets full of fox feed had been stolen. A flashlight left by the thief was suspected to belong to a John Hughes, but suspicion was not sufficient evidence to cause arrest.

Expecting that further visits might be paid by the thief to the complainant's feed shed, the complainant was supplied with a quantity of malachite green and instructed in its use. Two bags of feed were treated, and Humphrey left these bags open to make it appear he was using this feed.

Shortly thereafter Humphrey phoned the police that another entry into his feed shed had resulted in loss of about 15 lbs. of the treated feed.

A warrant was sworn out to search the Hughes property. When Hughes was approached it was promptly noted that his hands and forearms were stained a brilliant green. A bag containing about 15 lbs. of feed was found, and this, when tested with water, showed the same green color.

Hughes was promptly arrested, admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Several dyes are used in this form of crime detection, among them: Magenta fuchsin, which turns red in contact with moisture; malachite green, mentioned in the story; para-nitroso

dimethyl aniline, which is yellow; gentian violet; and carbol fuchsin, which is red.

Phosphorus Requirement of Steers

In a 3-year study by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station with 112 steers, a definite phosphorus deficiency was produced with steer calves fed rations containing 0.11-0.15% P with an average daily P intake ranging from 1.04 to 1.63 g. per 100 lb. live weight. Steer calves manifesting aphosphorosis required 30% more feed to make a pound of gain and gained 37% slower than calves receiving ample P. An average of 60 days was required for the steers to show signs of aphosphorosis as indicated by low blood P, deficiency of feed utilization and depraved appetite. A low-P ration interferes with the utilization of the feed even before the appetite has decreased. Fed at the same level of P, the organic P of cottonseed meal was as effective in preventing a P deficiency as the inorganic P in bonemeal. The P requirement for fattening steers was met by feeding rations containing 0.18% or more of P or by supplying a daily intake of 2 grams of feed P per 100 pounds of live weight.

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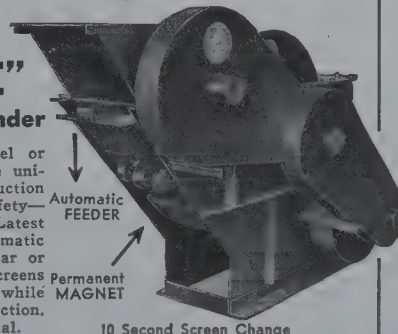
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Kansas Experiment Station reports that brown toasted soybean meal is an excellent ingredient in the laying mash for chickens. This meal has given best results when used with meat or fish scraps.

Production of baby chicks by commercial hatcheries during January was 46,884,000 chicks, exceeding the record output of January, 1941, by 5,691,000 chicks or 14 per cent. The decline in January business in the specialized broiler producing sections, resulting from the unfavorable price situation in December, was not generally felt by the hatcheries starting production for farm flock replacements. The general effect of the January decline in the demand for chicks for broilers has been to make hatcheries cautious as they enter the regular hatching season. The number of eggs set in January was only 2 per cent larger than the number set in January last year.

Effects of Sulphur on Growing Chicks

The Philippine Journal of Animal Industry reports that continuous feeding of sulphur in the amount of 2 per cent, by volume, of the ration to 3-week-old and 8-week-old chicks for a period of 22 and 44 days, respectively, proved definitely harmful, and this harmful effect was more manifest in the younger than in the older birds. The difference in response between the 3-week-old and the 8-week-old chicks with reference to this toxic effect of sulphur may be due either to the stronger physical constitution of the latter or to the more efficient conversion of sulphur into hydrogen sulphide in the intestines of the former.

It is considered probable that the parasiticidal activity of sulphur in avian coccidiosis is due to its conversion into hydrogen sulfide which renders the reaction of the intestinal canal, including the cecal portion, acid, a condition which seems to be detrimental to coccidial growth and reproduction within the gut.

Fattening Poultry

Barred Rock cockerels of roaster age were fattened in individual crates for two weeks. The results as reported by H. S. Gutteridge and J. B. O'Neil of the Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture confirmed previous findings that maize is superior to other cereals for economical production of increase in body-weight and in percentage of fat in the carcass of roasters. Ground oats and barley were of similar value, and were definitely inferior to maize and buckwheat. The latter gave increases in weight, tho not in percentage of fat, equal to those produced by maize, but more food per unit of gain was required. Mixing the food beforehand and allowing it to stand at room temperature for 10 to 14 hours did not affect gain in weight, but reduced the increase in percentage of fat. No beneficial effect was obtained by adding 5% bonemeal to the fattening mash.

Hulled oats, coarsely ground, produced significantly greater liveweight gains than ground yellow maize. This result was in contrast to previous findings with ground whole oats, and was attributed to the removal of the fibrous hull, which constituted 20 to 30 per cent of the oat grain. Ground yellow maize was, however, equally efficient in increasing the percentage of fat in the carcass.

Mash mixed with skimmed milk instead of water gave greatly superior liveweight gains, probably owing to increased palatability of the mash. The temperature at which the birds were

fattened had no effect on weight increase. The feeding of a white grain, such as hulled oats, or the inclusion of skimmed milk in the mash, had a marked effect on the production of white flesh.

Poultry Health Makes Money

By DR. CLIFF D. CARPENTER

No other phase of animal industry could long survive the mortality rate which is present in our poultry flocks. In 1940 we lost 30 to 40% of our adult layers—just double the mortality of 15 years ago.

While it is too late to increase the number of layers for the present winter egg production, it is not too late to feed better, house better and otherwise manage better so that Secretary Wickard's demand for 500,000,000 dozen additional eggs can be met. Seventy per cent of these eggs would be produced if only we lower our present adult mortality rate 10 points.

The Allied Mills' Men-of-Action program has been in effect for 6 months—more than 5 months before war was actually declared. In most cases Wayne dealers have sprung into action and consequently their customers are on the alert. Such foresightedness has been of great assistance already in carrying out the Government's request for more meat, milk and eggs.

But the program has only just started. Recent press releases indicate that the Secretary of Agriculture shortly will revise all figures upward. Again we are called on to meet a serious challenge. Will Wayne dealers meet this challenge? Will Wayne customers respond? There can be but one answer—Yes!

How? Usually it is the small things which count most in preventing unnecessary mortality.

Once a day, preferably at grain feeding or supplement feeding time, stop for just one minute to see if all the birds come promptly to eat. This may be a most valuable minute. If some do not respond promptly, examine these to see whether they have colds, lice, fowl pox, or show other external evidences of a specific disease. If some appear droopy, but show no external evidence of specific disease, secure a diagnosis from a qualified veterinarian, or send typical specimens to a state laboratory and give the pathologist as complete a history as possible.

Get into the habit of weighing a few marked birds to see if they are gaining in weight, holding their weight, or losing weight, during heavy production. To keep pullets laying we must feed them "up to production." We are all familiar with the fact that a Holstein cow giving 40 lbs. of milk a day must be fed 10 pounds of grain ration daily. In like manner, 100 Barred Rocks producing 60 to 70% must have a total daily feed intake higher than another flock of the same breed laying 30 to 40%. The higher producing flock of pullets should consume 32 to 37 pounds of total feed daily, and during the winter months a little more than half of this should be mash. The feeding of 3 to 5 pounds of 26% Supplement Pellets daily to each 100 pullets is an excellent means of satisfying the daily requirements of a heavy produc-

ing flock. As long as pullets keep laying and gaining in weight at the same time, there is less chance of a molt or serious death losses from disease.

Remember: bad management and poor feeding destroy the farmer's opportunity to profit from good breeding.

Carotene for Growing Chickens

In an experiment by the Texas Agricultural Station in co-operation with the division of chemistry, growing chicks were fed 200, 400, and 600 micrograms of carotene from dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal from hatching time until they were approximately 5½ months of age. From the data of this experiment the carotene requirements of growing chickens for maximum growth and lowest mortality is between 200 and 400 micrograms of carotene per 100 grams of feed. This is somewhat higher than that previously reported by the Divisions of Poultry Husbandry and Chemistry.

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Chick Method for Assay of Vitamin D

The following modified basal ration (designated as No. 13) for use in the chick method for the assay of vitamin D was subjected to a critical study: ground yellow corn 54, ground whole wheat 20, ground rolled oats 10, crude domestic acid-pptd. casein 11.5, nonirradiated yeast (min. 7% N) 2, pptd. $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ 0.5, pptd. CaCO_3 1, NaCl (0.02% KI) 1, add 0.2 g. $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ per kilogram of mixt.

Comparative feeding expts. showed that it possessed the following advantages over the present A.O.A.C. basal ration: (1) the total spread in percentage bone ash between the minimum and maximum levels of vitamin D intake is greater, resulting in an increased sensitivity of the method; (2) the reproducibility of response to given levels of vitamin D intake as measured by percentage bone ash in repeated experiments is more satisfactory; (3) the mean difference between percentage bone ash for chicks weighing more than 100 g. and that for all chicks regardless of weight is significantly decreased; (4) the average standard deviation of the percentage bone ash for all chicks regardless of weight is decreased; (5) the variation between the individual and group ashing procedures is reduced; (6) the probability of overlapping of the percentage bone ash of adjacent levels of vitamin D intake is decreased; (7) the influence of the body weight of the chicks on the percentage bone ash is less marked, as reported by H. W. Loy, Jr., and others in the Journal of the A.O.A.C.

Commercial Feedingstuffs in Massachusetts

By PHILIP H. SMITH

While it is true that one feed may prove superior to another containing identical amounts of protein, fat, and fiber, it is also true that no adequate methods have been devised that can be used in the laboratory in the handling of a large number of feed samples for the determination of quality factors other than those required by the present guaranty. Such methods if they exist at all are usually slow and cumbersome and if used would limit the work to a very few samples of feed, while the law states explicitly that every brand of feed registered shall be examined annually. The value of a feed depends not only upon its protein, fat, fiber, ash, and ingredient content, but also upon the kind and quality of the protein, fat, fiber, and ash, the quality of the ingredients, the vitamin content, and quite possibly upon other factors not now recognized.

While it is true that feeding stuffs legislation as it now exists on the statute books of the various states has decided limitations, it is equally true that the information now required in the guaranty is of importance to the prospective purchaser. Recognizing the limitations of present feeding stuffs law, an attempt will be made at the next session of the Legislature to bring the act more nearly up to date and to couch the act in such terms as to allow the enforcing official to keep pace with scientific progress in advisable guaranty requirements without future amendment of the law.

Thru long experience a feed control official will come to understand that the names of certain manufacturers when attached to a sack of feed are in themselves a guaranty of quality. Any further information is extraneous. Such manufacturers maintain their own laboratories and experimental farms and utilize in the making of their products new scientific discoveries as they come to light. It is to be regretted that others not so ethical in their conduct continue in business.

To date (Sept. 1, 1941) 1,311 brands of feeding stuffs have been registered for sale in Massachusetts for the current year.

Manganese as a Supplement to Laying Rations

Hens that had finished their first laying year and pullets that were just beginning to lay were used in this study. The hens were selected on the basis of high hatchability and low embryonic mortality of their fertile eggs. The pullets were selected on the basis of high hatchability and low embryonic mortality in the fertile eggs of their dams.

The basal ration contained approximately 14 parts of manganese per million parts of feed and 102 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of ration. Groups of pullets and hens were fed the basal ration unsupplemented and supplemented with 30 and 60 parts of manganese per million parts of feed. The birds were not allowed access to direct sunlight. In order to limit the manganese consumption of the hens litter was not used on the floor.

The data suggests that a deficiency of manganese may affect hens more seriously than it does pullets. The hens used in this study required 44 parts of manganese per million parts of feed for satisfactory egg production and hatchability. The pullets required 14 parts of manganese per million parts of feed for satisfactory egg production and 44 parts of manganese per million parts of feed for high hatchability. The embryonic abnormality known as chondrodystrophy, which has been attributed to a lack of manganese in the feed of laying birds, was not encountered to any appreciable extent even in the low manganese ration. This is attributed to the fact that the birds were selected from families in which this abnormality was not prone to occur. From these data it is suggested that chondrodystrophy may be an inherited characteristic which expresses itself only when the hen is fed rations low in manganese. —Texas Agricultural Exp. Sta.

The weather prognostications of Dr. Krick, the Californian, have been ordered stopped for the duration of the war.

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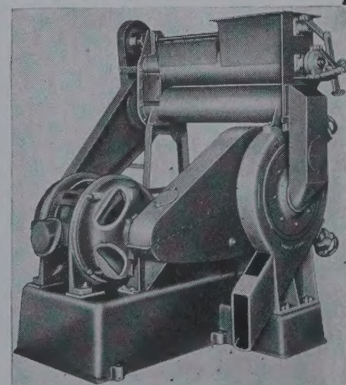
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Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for May futures of standard bran, gray shorts, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal; spot bran, middlings, No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton; No. 2 yellow corn, No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Dec. 20.....	29.50	29.50	28.00	31.50
Dec. 27.....	29.50	29.50	28.10	32.00
Jan. 3.....	31.00	31.00	28.00	32.15
Jan. 10.....	31.50	31.50	28.80	32.40
Jan. 17.....	33.50	33.50	29.40	33.20
Jan. 24.....	34.50	34.50	29.30	33.50
Jan. 31.....	34.00	34.00	28.50	32.25
Feb. 7.....	32.50	32.50	27.25	30.30
Feb. 14.....	31.50	31.50	27.65	31.60
Feb. 21.....	32.50	32.50	27.10	30.90

	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soy-beans	meal
Dec. 20.....	31.15	33.50	170%	38.50
Dec. 27.....	31.40	33.75	172	38.85
Jan. 3.....	31.20	34.15	178	39.15
Jan. 10.....	32.10	34.70	182	39.60
Jan. 17.....	32.65	35.25	186	41.75
Jan. 24.....	32.40	35.50	192½	42.25
Jan. 31.....	32.00	35.00	193½	41.90
Feb. 7.....	30.50	32.80	192½	40.10
Feb. 14.....	30.75	34.00	196%	39.35
Feb. 21.....	30.40	33.35	196%	39.75

	Cottonseed Meal		Kans City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
Dec. 20.....	44.00	39.70	29.20	78½
Dec. 27.....	44.00	39.05	29.20	84½
Jan. 3.....	44.00	40.25	29.20	82
Jan. 10.....	44.00	40.25	29.20	83½
Jan. 17.....	44.00	40.50	30.20	85%
Jan. 24.....	46.00	41.30	31.24	85
Jan. 31.....	46.00	40.35	32.20	84½
Feb. 7.....	46.00	38.80	32.20	83
Feb. 14.....	46.00	37.25	32.20	84½
Feb. 21.....	46.00	37.75	32.20	81½

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

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Utilization Possibilities of 1942 Soybean Crop

By N. P. NOBLE, of Swift & Co., before Illinois Farm Managers at Urbana

HIGH-YIELDING, BUT INFERIOR BEANS.—During the past couple of years beans high in yield per acre with a stiff stalk and other desirable characteristics, but distinctly inferior in oil content, have been sold at a fancy price for seed thruout the soybean belt. Processors, of course, cannot afford to pay as high a price for beans with low oil content as they can for beans with the higher oil content and, since there is no way of separating the different varieties of beans as they come to market, the result of growing these low oil yielding beans in certain territories will probably be that all beans from this territory will be penalized. This is the same thing that has happened in the packing business where territories come to be recognized as producers of soft fat hogs.

I think that the day will come when the oil and protein content of the soybeans will be as much a factor in making up the discount as the grades now in effect. This should benefit both the grower and the processor by encouraging the grower to plant only beans with a high oil content as well as the other desirable characteristics. Those of us who are interested in the growing and processing of soybeans can perform a worthwhile service by constantly preaching the value of soybean oil meal in the feeding of livestock.

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL as one of the two principal soybean products must compete with other protein feeds such as cottonseed, linseed, peanut and copra meals, as well as animal proteins. The price of soybean oil meal is, therefore, affected by the price of the other high protein meals. The price of these meals in turn is affected by the total supply of meals in relation to the total demand for livestock feed and also by the supply of each of the individual products. Up until the crop year 1941 and 1942, the amount of cottonseed meal produced has been considerably larger than the amount of soybean and other meals, and cottonseed meal, therefore, dominated the field. In general whatever affected its price also affected the price of soybean oil meal.

SOYBEAN OIL and its various uses competes in the same way with many other domestic and imported oils. In the edible field it competes directly with cottonseed, corn, peanut and cocoanut oils, and with lard, as it is only one of a number of fats and oils used in the manufacture of shortening, salad oils, and margarine.

As far as science has been able to determine up to this time, there is little difference in the nutritional and chemical qualities of these fats and oils after refining. For many purposes one can be replaced by another. The prices for all of them are, therefore, influenced by the total supply of fats and oils relative to the demand, as well as by the supply of each of the individual products. They are affected by factors operating not only in our own country, but in many foreign lands which export or import edible oils. You will see, therefore, that there are a great many complex factors which enter into the price of soybeans.

The Department of Agriculture has requested 9,000,000 acres of soybeans to be harvested for beans. If the yield is the same as in 1941, 18.2 bus. per acre, we will produce 163,800,000 bus. of beans. For seed purposes and waste, we will assume that 15,000,000 bus. will be required. This leaves 149,000,000 bus. of beans for crushing and for other industrial uses. The available soybean crushing capacity at present is in the neighborhood of 90 to 95,000,000 bus. This would indicate a surplus of soybeans above present crushing capacity of 50 to 60,000,000 bus.

If this large a crop is raised, it will be necessary to obtain considerable expansion in the present soybean crushing facilities, or in the utilization of some of the cottonseed oil mills which are not able to operate at capacity on a curtailed supply of cottonseed. The latter suggestion would be uneconomical from a freight standpoint unless the resulting oil and meal can all be consumed in the south.

OIL SITUATION.—149,000,000 bus. of beans will produce 1,341,000,000 pounds of soybean oil. If 83% of this is used in edible products, we will have a production of 1,113,000,000 pounds. The estimated production of fats and oils, excluding butter, but including lard, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, tallow, and grease and all other oils and fats to Sept. 30, 1942, is estimated to be 7,117,000,000 pounds. The consumption and exports for this same period is estimated at 8,300,000,000 pounds, or an indicated shortage of 1,183,000,000 pounds. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1943, the production of fats and oils is estimated to be 8,277,000,000 pounds, and the consumption 8,300,000,000 pounds. It will, therefore, be seen that even if soybean production and peanut production, and lard and cottonseed oil production increase in 1943 as much as planned by the government, production will only about equal consumption in 1943. This estimate assumes a decline of 1,000,000,000 pounds in imports in 1942 and no increase in 1943. If consumption increases or if imports should decline more than this amount, or if exports should increase by more than the moderate amount estimated, even greater production will be needed. On the basis of this analysis, therefore, there should be a strong demand for all oil which can be produced from the 1942 crop of soybeans.

MEAL SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.—Assuming that 90% of the meal produced from 149,000,000 bus. of soybeans will be available for livestock feeding, we will have a total of 3,285,450 tons to dispose of in this channel. What are the prospects for marketing this estimated production of soybean oil meal?

Judging by the government goals for 1942 on cotton, peanuts, soybeans, and flax, there will be an increase in vegetable protein concentrates production of about 2,000,000 tons over pre-war production. However, the tremendous expansion which is taking place in livestock production will undoubtedly provide a ready market for all of the livestock feed that can be obtained next winter.

The corn supply is ample at present but by next winter farmers will have to do some close figuring to make the supply go around.

To sum it up, I would say that the utilization of the 1942 soybean crop depends first on increased crushing capacity, second, there will be no difficulty in finding a market for all of the oil, third, the selling of the oil meal depends on how good a job we can do in convincing the livestock grower that it is to his advantage, and that it will help us to reach our goal in food production quicker if he will feed soybean oil meal to his livestock and poultry as recommended by the foremost nutritional experts.

The Farm Security Administration is making loans up to \$500 even to workers in towns to engage in live stock production or gardening in small units.

The federal government has placed a ceiling of 11½¢ per lb. on soybean oil, which tends to hold soybeans from advancing above \$2 per bu., basis Chicago, or a country price of about \$1.80.

Officials of the C.C.C. stated Feb. 20 that they were not selling corn to anyone other than cattle feeders. Processors who have been buying of the C.C.C. are turning to the open market for their heavy daily requirements.

Steer Fattening Trials

In a series of eight steer fattening trials conducted at Substation No. 9, Balmorhea, Tex., from 1932 to 1939, more than 400 good to choice quality Hereford yearling steers were used in studying feeding problems common to the area. The studies involved methods of utilizing hegari fodder and alfalfa hay crops, supplemented with limited amounts of concentrated feeds.

The tests included the use of rations (1) moderately high in concentrate feeds, and (2) high in roughage feeds. Rations moderately high in concentrate feeds were fed only during the first 5 years, 1931-36, while rations high in roughage feeds were fed during 8 years, 1931-39. On the average, rations described as high or moderately high in concentrate feeds consisted of approximately 51% concentrate feeds, and rations described as high in roughage feeds consisted of approximately 71% roughage feeds.

During the first 5 years, a total of 164 steers, average initial weight 607 pounds, were fed an average of 164 days on rations high in concentrate feeds; while 77 steers, average initial weight 568 pounds, were fed an average of 179 days on rations high in roughage feeds.

The rations high in concentrate feeds supplied an average daily allowance per head of 7.37 pounds ground threshed milo, 2.26 pounds cottonseed, 1.55 pounds cottonseed meal, 7.24 pounds ground hegari fodder and 3.38 pounds alfalfa hay. The allowances of feeds for the rations high in roughages were, in the same respective order, 3, 1.4, 1.85, 13.4, and 1.8 pounds. The hegari fodder was estimated to contain 25% of grain but this grain was not considered as a concentrate in the above rations.

The average results secured from feeding the two types of rations, one high in concentrates and the other high in roughages, are believed to be typical of the respective rations. The rate of gain per cent shrinkage from feedlot to market, dressed yield, and carcass grades, all favored the rations high in concentrate feeds. The respective gains were 2.34 and 2.15 pounds per head daily; the shrinkage enroute to market, 5.45 and 5.78 per cent; and the dressed yields 62.4 and 61.6 per cent on basis of hot carcass and market weights. The respective classification of carcasses by grades were: choice, 14 and 11 per cent; strictly good to choice, 38 and 36 per cent; top medium to good, 38 and 36 per cent; and medium, 10 and 17 per cent.

The most striking difference in the results from feeding the two types of rations was in the amount of the different kinds of feeds required to produce 100 pounds of gain. A total of 1000 pounds of feed, 292 pounds of concentrate feeds and 708 pounds of roughage feeds, were required to produce 100 pounds of gain on the steers fed the rations high in roughage feeds. The steers fed the rations high in concentrates required 930 pounds of feed, 477 pounds of concentrates and 453 pounds of roughage feeds to produce 100 pounds of gain.

While the comparison between the use of rations high in concentrate feeds and high in roughage feeds is based on data for five years, data for eight years were secured on the feeding of rations high in roughage feeds. In the eight-year period, 226 steers, average initial weight 649 pounds, were fed for an average of 190 days. The average results for this period were much the same as for the five-year period. The average daily gain was the same, 2.15 pounds, for the 226 steers used in the eight-year period as for the 77 steers used in the five-year period. The percentage classification in carcass grade were practically unchanged; however, the 226 steers made higher dressed yield and required slightly more feed to produce 100 pounds of gain.

The steers fed the rations high in concentrate feeds had slight advantage in financial return; however, the returns based on results for 8 years in feeding rations high in roughage feeds were favorable. On the average, the results do not indicate that one method of feeding is likely to

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

be more profitable than another, largely because of the tendency to charge the farm grown roughage feeds at such a price as to return a profit to the farm. The results show mainly that rations high in roughage feeds may be used in producing reasonably well finished steers if such rations are fed for periods of about 200 days.

Milo grain was supplied in limited amounts thruout the feeding period during the first 3 tests in feeding the rations high in roughage feeds. During the last 5 tests, the supply of milo grain was deferred until after 112 or 140 days. Altho the data for the two methods do not permit direct comparison, the deferred feeding of grain may be the better method since uniformly high gains were secured for 112 to 140 days without the addition of milo to rations consisting of ground hegari fodder, cottonseed, cottonseed meal, and alfalfa hay.

Results indicate that only small amounts of alfalfa hay can be used to advantage in rations high in ground hegari fodder. Four pounds per head daily for heavy yearling steers is probably as much as can be fed in such rations without reducing finish. Larger amounts, particularly of ground alfalfa, apparently decrease feed consumption.

With rations high in concentrates and properly supplemented with protein, ground hegari fodder was more desirable than alfalfa hay as the sole roughage and hegari fodder and alfalfa in combination produced higher gain and finish than alfalfa alone. The satisfactory gain and finish obtained in various trials in which large amounts of hegari fodder were fed indicates that the grain in finely ground hegari fodder is well utilized.

In comparisons conducted during 1938-39, ground hegari fodder and hegari silage appeared to have approximately equal value for fattening when used with rations high in roughage feeds.

Congressman Coffee of Kansas, speaking before the National Ass'n of Farmers at Springfield, Ill., said synthetic rubber can be made from wheat and corn under a newly-developed process. A bushel of wheat, he said, will produce 10 lbs. of rubber; 120,000,000 bus. will produce 600,000 tons of rubber, an amount that more than equals the annual domestic consumption.

Elevator Without Railroad Operates Successfully

Don J. Good, Clermont, Ind., operates a combination grain elevator and feed grinding and mixing plant successfully without benefit of a railroad. "Fact is," he says, "I didn't want it on a railroad. I wanted it right out here on Route 34 where all the traffic passes on its way to and from Indianapolis." Clermont is the first town west of Indianapolis, only 10 miles from the capitol's Circle.

"We tried to incorporate in this plant all of the experience gained in 23 years in the feed and grain business," says Mr. Good of his elevator.

The elevator is a frame, iron-clad building, 18x34 ft. on the ground and 50 ft. to the plate. Attached to one side is a 14x24 ft. driveway with 12 ft. high double entrance and exit doors, and two dump sinks.

The elevator has capacity for 6,500 bus. in its eight cribbed overhead bins. The hoppers bottoms of the bins are high enough above the workfloor to allow high clearance for workmen and feed mixing machinery. Headroom is characteristic of the house. The basement is 13 ft. high.

Machinery in the plant consists of a Kewanee pneumatic truck lift in the elevator driveway, two legs, one with 12x7 in. buckets for cobs, the other with 4½x7 inch buckets for small grain; a 350 bu. per hour Sidney combined sheller and cleaner, a No. 2 Jay Bee hammer mill with 40 h.p. motor and V-belts drive, a Blue Streak corn cracker and grader, a one-ton vertical feed mixer, a Kelly-Duplex cleaner shoe, and a 6 bu. Richardson automatic scale in the elevator cupola. Electrical controls for machines are centered in a dust-proof room in the basement. Dust-proof switches are at the machines.

The hammer mill, and the corn sheller and cleaner are in the basement, the latter served by a drag from one of the receiving pits and discharging into the small grain leg. Before the shelled grain is run into bins it passes over the scalping shoe in the cupola, which removes any final bits of cobs which may have escaped the first cleaning.

On the workfloor, directly above the ham-

mer mill in the basement, and with a spout connection to the throat of the hammer mill, is a waist-high hopper. Sacked grains brought in for grinding are emptied into this hopper. A spout from a leg head also empties into this hopper. This arrangement is convenient for handling the grinding of farmers who have two or more grains that they want ground together, such as oats and corn, with part of the grain in sacks and part of it in bulk. The hopper makes possible pre-proportioning of the two grains before it passes thru the hammer mill.

Each of the eight overhead bins in the elevator has two outlets. One is a spout to a sacking box. There are two sacking boxes, each taking grain from four bins and flowing them thru a common outlet into sacks. It is possible to mix grains from four bins thru each of these sacking boxes.

The other outlet from each bin is the regular gate at the bottom of the bin. Movable spouts are connected with these outlets to direct grain drawn thru them to machines or back to legs for re-elevation.

Good's elevator is predicated upon trucking trade, which is the reason for his choice of a location on a main highway. Mr. Good has four trucks of his own, two of them half-ton pick-ups, the other two, 1½ ton straight jobs. These trucks race back and forth between town and country to deliver feeds, coal, fencing, fertilizer, seeds, and other farm supplies he carries regularly in stock, and to bring back grain from the farmers.

Mr. Good buys grain from trucks, or from other elevators from which he takes grain by truck. Similarly he sells grain which he delivers by truck to feeders. For this reason he has a truck loading spout from his automatic scale which drains back into the driveway.

But truck shipping is not always the most economical. Wheat and soybeans, for example, are shipped better by rail. So Mr. Good has a gravity feed dump, sink, and blower on a side track of the P. & E. railroad several blocks from his elevator, thru which he loads 10 or 12 cars of wheat, and 6 or 7 cars of soybeans annually. With his elevator he is always able to fill out carloads when he is ready to ship, tho ordinarily he moves grain to be shipped by rail, directly from his scale to the car loading facilities.

Mr. Good operated a feed warehouse and a small elevator leg with a few small capacity bins at Clermont for years. The new elevator is a natural outgrowth of his feed business. He says his bulk grain business has increased more than 50% since he erected it and he can now manufacture more economically the 1,000 tons of "Good" poultry and hog feeds he sells annually to farmers, feeders and townsmen in the Clermont area.

The gasoline tax was inaugurated by the Oregon Legislature and became effective Feb. 25, 1919. Within ten years the levy was adopted by all states and in 1932 the federal government inaugurated a duplicating tax on gasoline.

A New Grain Fumigant

The University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., has announced that chlorinated nitroethane has been found to be a highly penetrating fumigant deadly to grain and flour insects but harmless to humans.

The compound is a clear liquid with distinct but not disagreeable odor, stated to be safe to ship in ordinary containers. It evaporates readily on exposure to the air, and the fumes penetrate quickly into even large masses of grain or flour. A simple method of fumigating grain in cars consists merely in putting the chemical on top of the grain and then sealing the car.

Fumigation costs are said to be low, with no special apparatus required. The last traces of odor quickly leave the fumigated products after brief exposure to air.



Don. Good's 6,500 bu. elevator and feed plant at Clermont, Ind. Upper right: Don Good. Lower right: Interior details: the hopper over the hammer mill, and the sacking box for spouts from bins.

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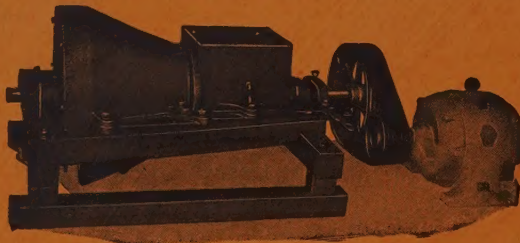
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